LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(*Vol. II contains Nos. 21 to 40*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 9th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SAHITYA AKADMI

***1267. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the main activities of Sahitya Akadmi during 1955-56; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on various activities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The nature of the main activities of the Sahitya Akadmi during 1955-56 has been to advance the cause of literature by publications or sponsoring publications in the different languages of the country.

(b) Rs. 1,37,000 (approximately).

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the books that have been published and those that are going to be published soon?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Bibliography of Indian Literature in the 20th Century, Critical Editions of Poet Kalidasa's works. Anthology of Sanskrit Literature in four volumes, Bharatiya Kavita 1953. Who is Who among Indian Writers...

Mr. Speaker: Why is not the list placed on the Table of the House? Hon. Members ought not to reserve questions involving detailed statements or tabular statements for supplementary questions. If they want it, they could have added it there. And I will not allow Hon. Ministers to go on reading, unless there are one or two or three items at the most. If it exceeds three, they may say the list is long.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I now whether any remuneration is being given, and if so, how it is fixed?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the translation works are concerned, the remuneration for the translator is Rs. 15 for 1,000 words in the original work. So far as the other works are concerned, there is no uniform rate. Each assignment is taken up separately, and the amount of remuneration is fixed by the executive board.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the Bibliography of Indian writers has been completed?

Dr. M. M. Das: This work is expected to be completed shortly.

सेठ गोविंद दास : क्या इस में से कुछ ग्रंथ प्रकाशित भी हो गये हैं और अगर हुए हैं तो किन किन भाषाओं में हुए हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far, only one, the Meghdut of Kalidas edited by Dr. S. K. Dey has been completed and the manuscript has been sent to the Publication Division of our Information and Broadcasting Ministry. So far as languages are concerned, it will be a long list because I have to state in each case what is the language in which the book is going to be published.

सेठ गोविंद दास : जितने ग्रंथ तैयार हो गये हैं या होने वाले हैं, उन में से कितनों की इस वर्ष प्रकाशित होने की आशा है ?

Dr. M. M. Das : During the current year which has just begun we think that all these books which were taken up during the last year will be completed and will be published.

भारत में विदेशी शासकों की प्रतिमायें

*१२६८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २३ सितम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०९३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सार्वजनिक स्थानों में अभी तक विदेशी शासकों की जो प्रतिमायें विद्यमान हैं, उन्हें हटाने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी है या क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारों की सम्मतियां आये हुए एक या डेढ़ वर्ष से अधिक बीत गये हैं ? तो इस का निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das : Although the reply that has been given is stereotyped, it does not signify that no progress has been made in this direction. If you permit me I will explain the whole position.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा प्रश्न ही यह था कि अभी तक इस में क्या प्रगति हुई है । सभा सचिव महोदय को यह बताने की कृपा पहले ही करनी चाहिये थी ।

Mr. Speaker : What has been done so far . What is the answer ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The answer will be in a little detail. Shall I give it?

Mr. Speaker : He should say so many statutes have been removed.

Dr. M. M. Das : There are five States in the country in which these statutes are more in number. These States are Madras, Andhra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. We wanted to know the reactions of these States with regard to this proposal. Andhra has said that they do not like...

Mr. Speaker : What about the Centre ? He is not worried about the States. Hon. Minister is concerned with the Centre.

Dr. M. M. Das : This question relates to the Centre and the Central Government has to take a decision on behalf of the States.

Some Hon. Members : What about the statutes in the Centre?

Mr. Speaker : Am I to put supplementary questions ? The Hon. Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries will answer these questions. They understand as much as I do. If it takes a lot of time to get replies from the State Governments, what has been done so far as the Centrally-administered areas are concerned ? Why should we make it appear that there is something withheld when there is no such intention?

Dr. M. M. Das : The Central Government was awaiting the reply of the State Governments, and one decision

.....

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : The matter has been under the consideration of Government for some time, and we wrote to the State Governments as to what their views were. These views have been received. Madras said some of these monuments should be removed, others should be allowed to remain. Uttar Pradesh, while...

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : That is not the point.

Mr. Speaker : We want to know what is happening with respect to the jurisdiction of the Centre ?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Say, in Delhi.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : Some uniform policy has to be adopted with regard to all these monuments. Replies from the State Governments have been received. A decision will be taken at an early date.

राजभाषा आयोग

*१२६९. **श्री डी० सी० शर्मा** : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा आयोग ने कोई अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कब तक आ जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं । निर्देश के अनुसार आयोग को कोई अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने को नहीं कहा गया था ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, my question was in English and the question of the other gentleman was in Hindi. He has read out the answer in Hindi. Now he may read the answer in English.

Shri Datar: We have got two hon. questioners so far as this is concerned, and you will kindly see from the List of Questions.....

Mr. Speaker: No laboured explanation. Hon. Ministers can answer in any language.

Shri Datar: No, Sir. The question has been asked in Hindi. My hon. friend has signed possibly the Hindi question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows Hindi. It is his mother tongue. What is the objection? We are spending away time unnecessarily.

Shri Datar : I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister need not read.

Shri D. C. Sharma : I could not follow his Hindi very clearly.

May I know how many States the Official Language Commission has visited so far, and how many States still remain to be visited?

Shri Datar : That will be clear when the report is received and the whole matter considered in full.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the Chairman of the Official Language Commission has been making certain observations and statements? I want to know whether those statements or observations are in his personal capacity or as Chairman of the Commission. If they are in his personal capacity, is it in the fitness of things that he should not make such statements because he has to judge the issue in a judicial capacity.

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that whatever has been received as the report of the Commission will be official in character and formal in character. All others will be informal.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : His question has not been answered.

सेठ गोविंद दास : कब तक यह आशा की जाती है कि सरकार के पास यह रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, और उस के आते ही क्या वह तत्काल प्रकाशित कर दी जायेगी या उस में फिर भी कुछ देर लगेगी;

श्री दातार : ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ या उस से भी पूर्व आयोग को अपना प्रतिवेदन राष्ट्रपति के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना है ।

सेठ गोविंद दास : मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया कि प्रतिवेदन के आते ही क्या वह तत्काल प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा या उस में कुछ विलम्ब होगा ?

Shri Datar : That is a question which depends upon the receipt of the report. Government will publish it as early as possible taking all circumstances into account.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what procedure will be adopted for the consideration of this report—whether this report like the report of the Backward Classes Commission will be sent to the States for their opinion and a final decision will be taken after their opinions have been collected, or will the Central Government take a decision on this report straightway ?

Shri Datar: The Central Government will take a decision on the report after consulting the State Governments as they are also most directly concerned to a large extent.

FORT WILLIAM-INDIA HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

***1270. Shri K. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made in the publication of the "Fort William-India House Correspondence"; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the project for the above publication was taken up by the National Archives of India a few years back?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Out of the 21 volumes proposed to be published in the series, 2 volumes have already been published, 3 volumes are in the Press and 3 volumes are ready for the Press. Arrangements for entrusting these 3 volumes to the Press are under way.

Action in regard to the remaining 13 volumes is also under way.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri K. K. Das: May I know why too much time is taken in the publication of these volumes?

Dr. M. M. Das: The publication of these volumes has been much slower than originally anticipated. The reasons are: some time had to be spent in setting the typescripts, delay on the part of the honorary editors, revision of these volumes etc.

Shri K. K. Das: May I know what more time will be taken for completing all these volumes?

Dr. M. M. Das: For completing all these volumes, ten years more will be taken.

CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MYSORE

***1271. Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Committee to make recruitment for the gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the personnel thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 23.]

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether Government are aware that the concerned authorities are not appointing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates as per the quota reserved for their benefit?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No; in selecting candidates, due weightage is given to representation of Scheduled Castes and backward classes.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates have been appointed both in the lower grades and also in the higher grades, ever since the inception of the institute?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got all those figures with me. But if they come within the basic prescribed qualifications, they are surely given weightage.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants had applied but still their applications had not been considered by the concerned authorities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it. But if there is any specific case, and the hon. Member draws my attention to it, I shall look into it.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know one thing from the hon. Member. In the main question, the hon. Member has asked whether there is any committee to make recruitment for the gazetted and non-gazetted posts, and if so, the personnel thereof. But now the hon. Member introduces the question of the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also. Had the hon. Member added that part also in the main question?

Shri N. Rachiah: No. In regard to general appointments, there is reservation.

Mr. Speaker: All right. That is a different question. That ought not to have been allowed. Hereafter, hon. Members may note that they cannot spring surprises upon Government in the House.

Here, the only question is whether there is a committee to make the selections, and if so, what the personnel of that committee is, that is to say, who are those persons who do the selection. So, the question as to what proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been selected is absolutely irrelevant here, and does not arise out of this question. Hon. Members ought not to put in one thing in the main question and then come here and ask something else in the supplementary. I am really surprised. If the hon. Member wanted to know how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had applied, and what proportion of them had been selected, then he could very well have added this also on to the main question.

National Archives

***1272. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the privilege of inspecting the Government of India's records in the National Archives is restricted to a very few categories of individuals;

(b) whether it is a fact that no one is permitted to look into any record of the post-1901 or even to take out excerpts from the pre-1901 records without submitting them to censorship;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at a session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in January, 1955, Government announced their decision to throw all records which were forty or more years old open for research work; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, the steps that have been taken in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes; only to *bona fide* research scholars.

(b) No; under the existing rules almost all the scholars who apply for permission to look into post-1901 records are permitted to do so and to take out excerpts but such excerpts have first to be scrutinised by the Ministries concerned.

(c) Yes.

(d) The decision will be implemented as soon as the new Research Rules, to replace the existing Research Rules of the National Archives of India, have been finalised.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know why in view of the fact that in countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A., facilities are very much more liberal than here, there has been no serious attempt made to liberalise the rules which have prevailed in our archives from the imperialist days?

Dr. M. M. Das: Attempts have been made to liberalise, but no government can afford to give to the public unrestricted access to its records. There are always documents of a secret and confidential nature, which it will not be in the public interest to throw open to the public. We are trying to enlarge the scope of the facilities provided to scholars, and the new rules, when they will come into force, will throw open to them documents which are forty years and more than forty years old.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know why certain categories of people like scholars who are not directly sponsored by universities, or even Members of Parliament interested in the National Archives are not permitted access to the Archives, unless they go through certain very special procedures?

Dr. M. M. Das: The procedures have to be gone through, whether they are Members of Parliament or anybody else, because this is a very important matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the public interest that will be contravened by going into the Archives and taking out records of the pre-1901 period also?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are several records of the pre-1901 period, and it is open to the scholars to take excerpts therefrom, but before they are taken, they will have to be submitted to the Director of Archives.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why?

Mr. Speaker: That is because they may say one thing, but something else may be there.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether complaints have come to the notice of Government that the time taken by the office to decide whether the records would be shown to the scholars or not is inordinate, and by the time the decision is taken, the time of the scholar is already run out?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have no knowledge of this, but I shall enquire, and let the House know about it.

IRON-ORE DEPOSITS

***1273. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has made a survey of the iron-ore deposits in Andhra State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 24.]

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: From the statement I find that there are large quantities of hematite deposits containing a high percentage of iron-ore in the Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Guntur districts. May I know whether Government have any proposal or any scheme to utilise the iron-ore to the best advantage of the country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to the information in my Ministry, there is no proposal to exploit the iron-ore mines, rich though they are, in certain parts of the Andhra State.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know whether the State Government have submitted any scheme for the exploitation of the iron ore?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would request the hon. Member to put that question to my colleague the Production Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar : On going through the statement, I find that the statement contains information which has been made available in the reports of Bruce Foote in 1879. May I know whether the statement laid on the Table contains results of recent investigations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Yes, recent detailed investigation of iron-ore had been undertaken in the Andhra State.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in these recent investigations any special studies of the magnitude of hematite in the hematite-bearing strips of the Ongole and the Guntalakamma groups have been made, and if so, what is the percentage of magnetite or hematite in these groups?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no specific information in regard to the question asked by the hon. Member. But certain reports have been received only very recently from our geologists who are making detailed prospecting of the iron-ore deposits in the Andhra State; and as soon as they have been studied, I shall lay a copy of those Reports on the Table of the House.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know how many geological survey teams are working in different parts of the country, and whether they have been able to find out iron ore mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are a number of geological parties who are engaged in detailed investigation of iron-ore mines, but more especially in those areas where there is a proposal for exploitation of the iron ore mines.

MINERAL OIL

*1274. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the areas where mineral oil exploration is proposed to be carried out during 1956?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya:) Exploration by means of geological and geophysical surveys is being carried out in Jaisalmer, Cambay and East Punjab areas. It is also proposed to carry on geophysical surveys in Ganga Valley. Exploratory drilling also is expected to be started at a few selected places.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the programme started in 1956 will be carried on during the Second Five Year Plan period also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It all depends upon the quickness of the discoveries as a result of our exploratory processes. If we find something as a result of the 1956-attempt, surely we shall start producing oil, but if we do not find, we shall go on trying again and again.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether the Russian experts have indicated the possibility of tapping oil in the Cauveri delta in the south, and if so, what is the programme of Government to tap oil in the current year in that region?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We already knew something about the possibility of striking oil in certain favourable tracts of the Cauveri delta, and other tracts in the eastern portion of our country. But much more data have got to be collected in order to include them in our programme. As I said some time back, it is also in our programme to carry out certain preliminary investigations with regard to the geological strata of the south, from the point of view of the possibility of finding out oil.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the work in 1956 will remain confined only to different kinds of surveys or will drilling also be attempted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We propose to have one or two drillings also in 1956.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: In view of the report given by the Russian experts on the availability of oil has any preliminary investigation to be done to verify the correctness or otherwise of that report?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no question of verifying the correctness of the statement or the fact that we already know. It is only a question of further examining and finding out whether it is worthwhile, immediately, to spend a lot of money there in preference to such other areas where there are greater possibilities of finding oil and perhaps quickly.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: What I meant was whether our own experts have confirmed the opinion of the experts from Russia?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Our opinion was confirmed by the Russian experts.

MANIPUR STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

*1277. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 654 on the 19th December, 1955 and state the progress made by the Delhi Special Police in the investigation into the defalcation case in the Manipur State Transport Department?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is still under investigation.

Shri Rishang Keishing: What is the exact amount of money and number of officers involved in this case?

Shri Datar: The amount suspected to have been misappropriated is in the level of Rs. 50,000.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The number of officers?

Mr. Speaker: The number of officers involved.

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the exact number of officers.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Why have the Government singled out this case for investigation by the Delhi Special Police?

Shri Datar: It was considered that the amount was fairly large and as it required expert investigation, therefore, it was entrusted to the Special Police Establishment.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

*1278. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken for the establishment of the Central Institute of Management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Question 1282, Shri Sanganna.

Shri Niranjan Jena: Sir, I have authority.

Mr. Speaker: Not in the first round. Whoever is absent in the first hour will be treated as absent for the rest of the day. I will examine this from the constitutional point of view.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): We are ready with answers.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever does not attend in the forenoon will be treated as absent for the whole day.

ARTIFICIAL RAIN

*1284. **Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far in experimenting with artificial rain making; and

(b) whether any artificial rain has been made?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 25.]

Mulla Abdullabhai: I would like to know the progress made in artificial rain-making. I have not seen anything in this respect in the statement.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A reply has already been given sometime back by me that on the invitation of Dr. Bowen of Australia, two scientists have been selected for being sent there in order to carry on further research work in certain important fundamental problems in connection with rain-making experiments and the plan for large-scale cloud-seeding and radar control will be finalised after these two scientists have returned from Australia. In the meantime,

arrangements for the purchase of radar and other necessary equipment to help these scientists to expand their experiments are being made. We hope that when they return, we shall be doing something solid in this connection.

Mulla Abdullabhai: Has any single experiment been done? That is what I want to know.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Several experiments were carried out by Dr. Banerjee of Calcutta and certain critical studies were also made on the subject, both in Delhi and by the Officer-in-charge of the Research Unit, and the details are all included in the several reports. If the hon. Member is interested in it, I can pass on the reports to him.

Mulla Abdullabhai: Will this artificial rain be beneficial as the natural rain?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is all too premature to say anything.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the method of seeding clouds is different in Australia and America—different from each other? If so, have any scientists been sent to America for studying that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as we know, the Australians have done good amount of work and it appeals to our Scientists and therefore, we thought that, instead of sending our scientists to all parts of the world, we should first concentrate on Australia and get whatever help we can from there.

सेठ गोविंद दास : अब तक हिन्दुस्तान में इस सम्बन्ध में जो तजर्बे हुए हैं उनमें पर एकड़ काफी कृत्रिम पानी बरसाने के लिए कितना खर्च पड़ा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अभी इस तरह से कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया है । जो रकम मौलिक अन्वेषण करने के लिए दी गयी थी उसमें से खर्च हुआ है । यह खर्च जगह जगह पर हुआ है । हमारे कुछ वैज्ञानिक बड़े दावे कर रहे हैं पर अभी हम किसी राय पर नहीं आये हैं । इसलिए अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि प्रति एकड़ काफी पानी बरसाने पर कितना खर्च होगा या यह हो भी सकता है । मैं समझता हूं अभी यह प्रश्न भी उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

Government Borrowings in 1956-57

***1286. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what will be the total borrowings by Central and State Governments in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): As the hon. Member is aware, the Central Budget for the current year assumes a market loan of Rs. 100 crores. From the information available in the State Budgets, market borrowings by the States are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The exact amount can, however, be known only if and when the Central and the and the State Governments decide to raise the loans.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether there is any definite policy and plan regarding these loans floated by the Centre and the States against the total deficits of the Centre and the States?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The policy is very well-known and it has been made clear in the Budget speech and, from time to time, and in the Plan itself, that it is to raise as much as possible from loans and taxation and leave the rest for deficit financing.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: My question was whether there was a policy to fight inflation by balancing the deficit finance against borrowing. If so, this will concern not only the States but the Centre also and, therefore, the policy can be made only by the Centre and not by the States.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will wait for the policy till he comes to the Finance Bill. Hon. Members will read the rules again. Matters of big policy ought not to be raised here now. It can only be questions of fact, what Government has done and what Government has not done.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want to know whether the rates of interest offered by the Union Government and the State Governments are often not on a uniform basis. If yes, do Government propose to have uniform rates of interests for all these borrowings throughout the country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The entire borrowing, both by the Centre as well as the State Governments, is co-ordinated by the Reserve Bank of India and the rates of borrowing vary, not only because the loans are Central and State, but also because of the context of the loans, the terms of maturity and others. As I said, the Reserve Bank goes into the whole matter.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: What are the different estimates for the different kinds of borrowings that are expected during the year,—small savings etc?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not follow.

Mr. Speaker: What is the amount expected by the different methods of borrowings, small savings, short-term and long-term-loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The small savings are excluded from this. They have provided a figure of Rs. 70 crores for the current year.

Educational Concessions to Soldiers' Children

***1288. Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that educational concessions (tuition and hostel fees) granted to the children of Indian Soldiers who fought in the last War are proposed to be discontinued;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) At present there is no scheme operated by the Government of India for the grant of educational concessions to the children of Indian Soldiers who fought in the last War.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Am I to understand that no such proposal has emanated so far to discontinue these concessions?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir. There is no proposal. No grant for these concessions has been given by the Central Government. The concessions have been given by the State Governments, Provincial Governments and other bodies.

Inflationary Conditions

***1290. Pandit C. N. Malviya.** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise of Rs. 62 crores in the active circulation of notes as between the 20th January, and 9th March, 1956

(b) whether during the same period deposits with banks have gone down by Rs. 27 crores;

(c) whether during the same period loans and advances have increased by about Rs. 59 crores; and

(d) if the answer to above parts be in the affirmative, the steps that are being taken to stop inflationary tendencies?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The circulation of notes increased by Rs. 61·4 crores between 20th January and 9th March, 1956.

(b) The decline in the total deposits of scheduled banks during the period in question was Rs. 37·5 crores.

(c) Yes.

(d) The facts as stated above do not constitute a clear indication of inflationary tendencies. The Government, however, is keeping a careful watch over the situation and will take the necessary steps to check the development of inflationary pressures.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I enquire whether there has been any step taken in respect of the cost of living index and the cost of price index?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Recently, the cost of living index has shown some rise and also the prices have gone up.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I enquire whether Government are aware of the statement made by Shri Chunilal Mehta, the newly elected President of the Bombay Bullion Association, in which he blames the Government in these words:

> "To blame the speculative activities of the Indian commercial community for the rise in price cannot be justified when the Government themselves are taking measures to stimulate and encourage such activities and do not take countersteps to check it".

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot follow the extract. If the hon. Member reads it slowly.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member reads an extract and wants the hon. Minister's opinion.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: Opinion and the steps that the Government have taken in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is hearing the extract for the first time.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: May I read it again?

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in putting such a question and this is not an examination paper. Hon. Members must be able to put the question in one or two lines and shortly, instead of reading the entire extract. But putting the question in this way—in view of this extract, what is the answer of the hon. Minister—it is clear that the hon. Member himself is not able to condense it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the hon. Deputy Minister accepts the assumption contained in the question that the scheme for expansion of credit facilities has led to inflationary tendencies? If so, does the Government propose to put a restriction in the way of the banks advancing loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is a very complicated question. This has both short-term as well as long-term aspects. In the short-term aspect, that is the period between October 1955 till today, there has been a small rise. Usually, if you compare the figures—of course it is impossible to give the comparative figures right now—there has been some increase, but if you take the long-term period, that is, the period of the First Year Plan between 1951 till today, the money supply has increased overall by 11 per cent, whereas the national income has gone up by 18 per cent. Therefore, for the long-term period, it does not show a direct inflationary tendency. But as I said, later on as the credit expansion is going on, note circulation also will go up as well as the rate of the circulation of the money. The Government are keeping a watch over the different economic indicators, for example, the bank advances. We will say that the Reserve Bank can take immediate action if the bank advances show an increase. The Government are keeping a watch although there is no indication of inflation just now. We have all the arrows in our armoury to shoot it down.

Shri Kamath: Arrows?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have more opportunities to elicit information during the Finance Bill.

Loan from World Bank

***1291. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to secure a loan for the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Bombay from the International Bank; and

(b) the total amount of loan sanctioned by the Bank for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government of India have made an informal approach to the World Bank who have signified their willingness to consider this project for the grant of a loan. A consolidated Project Report on Koyna is being sent to the Bank who will now proceed further in the matter.

(b) Nil.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether this is interest-free loan? If not, what is the rate of interest?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The loan cannot be interest-free. But we have not yet finalised this.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the amount of loan that has been recommended by the Government of India for that project?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have approached them informally and the project report is being submitted to them. The revised estimate for the project is Rs. 44·81 crores, of which only the foreign exchange content we require as loan. What will be the loan exactly is to be negotiated and then only the loan can be finalised.

Shri Altekar *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has risen a little late.

केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय वनस्पति संगठन

*१२९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री १९ दिसम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जडी-बूटियों पर गवेषणा के लिये केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय वनस्पति संगठन की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में क्या अब तक कोई निर्णय हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उस योजना की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री : (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इसका कारण मालूम हो सकता है कि अब तक इस संस्था की स्थापना क्यों नहीं हो सकी है ? क्या इसमें जो दसरे मंत्रालय खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया जा रहा था, तो क्या उनकी ओर से सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है या कोई अड़चन पड़ रही है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, एक उपसमिति कौंसिल आफ साईंटिफिक रिसर्च ने कायम की थी और उसने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत तफसील से एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की है जो एक अच्छी योजना मालूम पड़ती है । कुछ उस पर विचार किया भी गया है और यह निश्चय हुआ कि वह हमारे दूसरे मंत्रालयों को जैसे फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को दी जाये ताकि उनका मत भी मालूम हो जाये । उनका मत कुछ तो आ गया हे और कुछ अभी आना बाकी है और जैसे ही वह आ जायेगा उस पर कोई न कोई निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि दूसरे जो दो मंत्रालय हैं, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय, क्या उन्होंने अपना सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है और उसमें अपनी सहमति प्रकट कर दी है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सहयोग तो प्राप्त है ही और आगे भी होगा । लेकिन चूंकि अभी मंत्रालयों में अलग अलग पृथक रूप से इस सम्बन्ध में गौर हो रहा है, इसलिए यह जरूरी था कि सब को एकत्र करके एक केन्द्रीय संगठन इस काम के लिए बना दिया जाय और इसलिए जब सामूहिक रूप से हमारे पास राय आजायेगी, तब एक केन्द्रीय संगठन की स्थापना के ऊपर निर्णय हो जायेगा ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that there are very heavy imports of basic requirements of pharmaceutical products which are made of medicinal herbs, may I know whether Government have any scheme at least to take up the active principles and alkloid content of all Indian medicinal herbs which are known today ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. A good amount of work is being done and has been done with regard to investigating the active principles of certain medicinal herbs, and especially with regard to finding out the active principles required to cure the diseases of tuberculosis and leprosy. We have done good work and more is proposed to be undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan, about which I am going to make a brief reference in my reply today.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether the Central Institute proposes to take up the problem of exploiting medicinal plants at least in cases whether indigenous systems of medicine have proved as possessing anti-pyretic, antispasmodic, anti-helmynthic and antidiuretic properties?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no final decision in the matter, but I may say to my hon. friend that if he reads out the functions, he will find that these properties to which he has referred have been in a way included in our investigation proposals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Was the hon. Member talking prose or poetry?

Diesel Engines

***1294. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import duty has been enhanced on diesel engines used in the automobile transport;

(b) if so, the quantum of the increase in duty; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) There has been no increase in the statutory rates of import duty leviable. Diesel engines of the vehicular type and their specialised parts, however, enjoyed since 1950 a partial exemption from duty till this was withdrawn from the 25th January 1956.

(b) Diesel engines of motor vehicles imported in C.K.D. or S.K.D. condition are assessed according to their component parts to different rates of duty under items 75(9) to 75(12), Indian Customs Tariff, as the case may be. The withdrawal of the exemption has resulted in some parts of diesel engines being subjected to a duty of 50% *ad valorem* (standard) and 42½% *ad valorem* (preferential), as against a duty of 25% *ad valorem* (standard) and 17% *ad valorem* (preferential) previously.

(c) The exemption has been withdrawn as it is found that in the long run operators of diesel engines, particularly with the lower rate of duty, enjoyed considerable financial advantage over operators of petrol-driven engines.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether there is any manufacturing programme for the manufacture of these diesel engines used in automobile traction and, if so, whether the Government is reconsidering the continuing of this duty protection until this manufacturing programme is finally established?

Shri M. C. Shah: In 1950, there was no manufacturing programme. Thereafter, there is a manufacturing programme and therefore, it was considered to be in the interest of the indigenous producers to withdraw these duties.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that these engines are sold at black market prices in the markets? For instance, an engine costing about Rs. 8,000 is sold in the market at Rs. 10,000. If so, what is the action taken by the Government?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Finance Ministry is concerned with the customs duty. Whether they are sold at black market price or not is the concern of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and so the question may be addressed to that Ministry.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The hon. Minister has just now said that the difference in the cost of operation of

diesel-operated vehicle as against petrol-operated vehicle is great and that is why this duty is justified. May I know whether this difference in duty which is collected by the Government just now is being credited to the Central road fund to which this petrol duty is usually credited?

Shri M. C. Shah: I will require notice for that.

Shri G. P. Sinha: In view of the fact that the demand for diesel engine has increased and the manufacturing capacity has also increased, what is the meaning of imposing a greater duty on component parts?

Shri M. C. Shah: This is also a question for the Commerce and Industry Ministry; that is about import policy.

CREATION OF NEW POSTS IN STATES

*1295. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have cautioned the State Governments against the creation of temporary or permanent Posts or revision of pay scales pending the implementation of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission; and

(b) if so, how far Andhra Government has acted according to this directive?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, State Governments have been requested not to take any action in regard to these matters which may have the effect of complicating the nature of the problem relating to integration of services which the Governments of new States would be called upon to tackle.

(b) The Government of India presume that the Andhra Government are acting up to this advice.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: After the passing by this House of the Bill relating to the formation of the Andhra State, two taluks of the Bellary district were merged with Kurnool District. The Government has already a proposal for bifurcating the Kurnool district. Will this order apply to these proposals also which are pending for the last 2½ years?

Shri Datar: This relates to the integration of the services. So far as this question is concerned, it is discussed in Part II of the SRC Bill. Government has only given a precautionary direction that nothing should be done which would complicate matters.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if the State Government is asking the Central Government for the approval of this bifurcation and for the creation of Adoni as a separate district?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of it.

Shrimati A. Kale: Is it a fact that many temporary people are made permanent in M.P. State in spite of instructions having been sent not to make people permanent?

Shri Datar: That is implicit in the question itself. We have stated that, as far as possible while carrying on the administration and taking action, it is absolutely necessary that Government should take into account the desirability of not complicating the matters for a smooth integration of service so far as the new States are concerned.

Shrimati A. Kale: Are the Government aware that temporary people are being made permanent?

Shri Datar: We are not aware of it.

Shri Kamath: Alongside the formation of the proposed zonal councils, is there any proposal to have a common cadre of services for the States comprising one zone and the creation of a common Public Service Commission for each zone?

Shri Datar: These questions have been considered in the States Reorganisation Bill to a certain extent.

Shri Kamath: It will be considered further later on?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the Central Government is going to lay down any principles with regard to the recruitment and the revision of pay scales in the States that are going to be merged?

Shri Datar: Naturally Government is anxious that, as far as possible, there should be smooth integration of services and that no scope should be left for any injustice, hardship and heartburning.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether it is a fact that the integration of the services of many of the erstwhile princely States has not yet been completed and if so, whether the Government is aware that the present order will adversely affect expeditious disposal of the categorisation of these services?

Shri Datar: It is presumed that this would be the last reorganisation and things that have not been finished will be finished in connection with the States reorganisation now.

Oil Prospects in Kutch

***1296. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prospecting for oil is being carried out or proposed to be undertaken in Kutch;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies operating there; and

(c) their findings?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). This Kutch area along with Cambay and Kathiawar is a region where there are possibilities of the occurrence of oil or gas. The prospecting of these areas is contemplated during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. No prospecting is at present in progress in the Kutch area, but certain exploratory surveys have been carried out by the Geological Survey in the Eastern Saurashtra and adjoining Gujerat alluvium and the Gogha area.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there will be one single prospecting agency for the whole of Rajputana and Kutch area or whether there will be different prospecting agencies for different areas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government is the sole exploration authority with regard to investigations in Jaisalmer and Cambay areas but there are different geophysical parties to undertake specific work. For instance, one party may do the work in Jaisalmer and another in Cambay.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know how many test borings have already taken place?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: None by the Government in Jaisalmer.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: How many drills have you in your possession?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Only one recently purchased.

Shri Bhawanji: May I know whether oil was found in Kutch in that survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In certain areas there are certain indications on the basis of which we have proceeded to make certain geophysical surveys. The results are not yet quite clear but as I said there are possibilities and therefore, we are pursuing the matter.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has any programme for a unified prospecting agency for the whole country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We have established the Oil and Natural Gas Directorate under the Government of India which is the unifying authority which undertakes all this work.

Shri Bhawanji: May I know whether it is a fact that prospecting licence for Kutch has been given to Caltex?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. Sir; I am not aware of it. It is not a fact.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The area of prospecting is so large and the Government is in possession of only one drill. May I know how this will be sufficient?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As and when we need more drills, we have a programme for the purchase of drills. During the Second Plan period, we may purchase five or six drills or more.

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM BAHAWALPUR

*1299. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 894 on the 22nd December, 1955 and state the reasons for not treating the displaced Government employees from Bahawalpur at par with the displaced Government servants from Sind and North Western Province?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A Statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, Annexure No. 26.]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In the statement, it is said that a majority of displaced government servants have been rehabilitated. May I know the number of displaced government servants from Bahawalpur who have been absorbed in government service?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the number, but the number is not very large.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In the statement, no reasons have been given. May I know the reasons which compelled the Government to treat the government servants from Bahawalpur on lines different from those adopted in the case of government servants from Baluchistan?

Shri Datar: In law the government servants in the former States were different from those in former British Indian States. Therefore, some concessions were given to those who were in the former British Indian Provinces, because in their cases there was a direct transfer of their services to the Union Government or the Governments in the States. But, so far as the States were concerned they did not directly come to us except after accession or merger.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the same laws that apply to the employees of Indian States which accepted to the Indian Union will be applied to the employees from Bahawalpur also?

Shri Datar: That is what I am pointing out to the hon. Member. This question relates to government servants who come from parts that are now in Pakistan. But, I may inform the hon. Member that the same rehabilitation assistance has already been given to them. The Government are also trying to consider as to whether some more concessions can be given to the employees of the former Bahawalpur States.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of claims that have been filed by the Bahawalpur State Government servants for refixation of their pay, seniority, etc., and may I also know the number of such claims that are still pending?

Shri Datar: I have some information only in this respect. So far as the *ex*-Bahawalpur State employees are concerned, two benefits were extended to them. One was, the pay drawn by these persons in the Bahawalpur State was taken into consideration on an *ad hoc* basis for fixing their pays on appointment in India. Secondly, they were also given a priority for getting employment assistance from the Employment Exchange.

CIVILIANS IN ARMED FORCES

*1275. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian personnel employed at present in the Armed Forces; and

(b) how does it compare with the figure in 1948?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 1,91,616.

(b) It is less by 29,723 than the figure in 1948.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the pays and pensions in respect of the civilians who have been employed are drawn under some special rules framed by the Government of India.

Shri Tyagi: With regard to the question of pays and pensions I have not got the information ready in my pad. I would request my hon. friend to put a separate question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने सिविलियन एम्प्लायीज के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है कि धीरे धीरे इन के स्थान पर फौजी आदमी रखे जायेंगे या उनको हमेशा के लिए अलग कर दिया जायेगा, यदि हां, तो क्या मैं उस नीति की रूपरेखा जान सकता हूं ?

श्री त्यागी : ये जो सिविलियन एम्पलायीज़ हैं, ये कई तरह के हैं और अलग अलग महकमों की अलग अलग शाखाओं में उनके लिए अलग अलग नियम बनाए गए हैं ।

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know how many petitions have been received by the Government from the civilian employees of the Travancore-Cochin State regarding pay and pension; how long they have been pending and whether any petition has been answered.

Shri Tyagi: Sir,...

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister require notice?

Shri Tyagi: I cannot reply to this question because there is no time-limit within which I should look into the applications received.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know what happened to the petitions which I have forwarded to the Government on this subject?

Shri Tyagi: I would request my hon. friend to send me a reminder today.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question. I am not going to allow all questions to be put by one hon. Member only.

AMRUTARA SANTANA

***1282. Shri Niranjan Jena,** (*on be half of* **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 562 on the 6th December, 1955 in respect of translation of Oriya Book "Amrutara Santana" and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Oriya novel "Amrutara Santana" is being translated into Hindi.

Shri Niranjan Jena: May I know the name of the person who has been entrusted with the translation work and whether he is a reputed scholar of Oriya and Hindi?

Dr. M. M. Das: The name of the Translator is Shri Yugajeet Nevalpuri. He is translating from Oriya to Hindi.

Shri Niranjan Jena: May I know whether it is proposed to translate this in any other languages; if so, what are those languages?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Sahitya Akadami has got a proposal before it to translate this novel into other regional languages also, but the details have not yet been worked out.

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. G. Vaishnav.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Question No. 1287. I have authority.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Sir, I request that Question No. 1287 may be taken up as it is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is going to be put and it will be answered now.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

*1287. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** (*on behalf of* **Shri H. G. Vaishnav**): Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed programme has been chalked out for the transfer of the Osmania University to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether any condition has been laid down by the State Government in this connection?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). I would refer the hon. Member to to the reply given to Shri Heda's starred question No. 114 on the 23rd November 1955 on the same subject. There has been no change in the position since then.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the Committee, which was set up to consider the transfer, has submitted its report?

Shri Datar: No.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Are we to understand that both the State Assembly and the Senate have passed resolutions recently against the Centre taking over the Osmania University and converting it into a Hindi University?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any recent resolution. On the other hand, I am aware of the resolution passed by the State Assembly in favour of the decision of the Government.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know if the Government are aware of the strong public opinion against taking over the only University in that area?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will see that even the States Reorganisation Commission has applauded this step and, therefore, the Government would stick to their decision in this respect.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Now that the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution to retain that University under the new State, may I know what the Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Datar: So far as the first part is concerned, I am not aware of any resolution having been passed, much less unanimously, by the State Legislative Assembly.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the Inter-University Board has been consulted in this matter and if they have given any opinion?

Shri Datar: The Government have taken the decision after considering the opinion of all the persons and authorities concerned.

OIL REFINERIES

*1297. **Dr. Rama Rao** (*on behalf of* **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**): Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a fifth Oil Refinery in India has been received by Government from the Assam Oil Company;

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्रमदान

*१२६६. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या तिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सशस्त्र सेना के विभिन्न अंगों में श्रमदान तथा अन्य वैसे ही सामाजिक कार्यों में रुची पैदा करने के लिऐ किसी योजना पर विचार किया है अथवा कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है;

(ग) जवानों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा ठेकेदारों द्वारा किये जाने वाले कामों में कुछ बचत करने की दृष्टि से क्या कोई ऐसा विचार है कि इस प्रकार से अर्जित धन को किसी अच्छे कार्य में लगाया जाय; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे कार्य क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी): (क) से (घ) . एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबंध संख्या २७]

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE ON BASIC EDUCATION

***1276. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assessment Committee on Basic Education has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted its recommendations; and

(c) whether Government would place a copy of the report on the Table?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at present.

RECRUITMENT TO I. A. F.

***1279. Shri Natarajan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for fixing a contract period of nine years and a reserve period of six years while recruiting boys for Other Ranks in the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether the period can be extended; and

(c) if not, the alternative employment that Government offers to these young men on expiry of their contract period?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The system of recruitment for a certain period of regular service to be followed by a certain period in the reserve has been in existence for many years. This ensures that the service consists of only young men who are able to stand the rigours of the service life and it also assists in building up a reserve to meet an emergency.

(b) Yes, the initial period of engagement can be extended in suitable cases.

(c) As the Air Force is an expanding service, airmen, whose services are required, are not normally released on the expiry of the initial engagement, but where circumstances make it necessary to release anyone when he is still young, every effort is made to assist in his resettlement.

MEWAR BHIL CORPS

***1280. Shri Bheekha Bhai :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mewar Bhil Corps was integrated neither with the State Police nor with the Indian Army on the eve of integration of Rajasthan; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are denied even the pay scale of ordinary police personnel though their services were utilised on the Indo-Pak border and as anti-dacoity force?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes; and

(b) The material has been called for from the Rajasthan Government and will be furnished on receipt.

SWEEPERS AND DARWANS

***1281. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sweepers and darwans are not allowed weekly off;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to allow them weekly off; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. Most of the sweepers and darwans under the Government of India have been brought on to the regular establishment which is allowed a weekly day off in addition to other closed holidays. The others are employed on casual or part time basis and in their case the question of a weekly day off does not arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S SHARES IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY AND INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

***1283. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2117 on the 28th April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether a decision on the request of Mysore Government regarding their share capital in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and the Indian Telephone Industries, has been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes. A decision has been taken on the request of Mysore Government regarding the return of their share capital in Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., or its conversion into preferential shares carrying 5% dividend.

(b) It has not been possible to accede to the Mysore Government's request, and this decision has been communicated to that Government.

CENTRAL AGENCY BRANCH

***1285. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments participating in the scheme of Central Agency Branch of the Ministry have to contribute towards expenses of the Branch; and

(b) if so, the percentage fixed for each participating State?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) The participating State Governments do not contribute towards the expenses of the Branch as such, but pay according to the number and nature of cases conducted on their behalf. Thus no charges will be payable by a participating State if no cases are conducted on its behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

GRANTS FOR HOUSING SCHEMES

***1289. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial assistance has recently been given by the Central Government to the Delhi State Government for purchasing land to be utilised for Housing Scheme for Harijans; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes;

(b) A sum of Rs. 2·45 lakhs has been paid to the State of Delhi for acquiring aproximately one lac square yards of land during 1955-56 for providing house-sites to Harijans in suitable localities.

Further details of the Scheme such as giving subsidies and loans to the beneficiaries for the construction of houses will be considered and necessary action taken during 1956-57.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

***1293. { Shri Bhibhuti Mishra : Shri Wodeyar :**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve the general standard of University education in the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 28.]

WORLD SYMPOSIUM ON SOLAR ENERGY

***1298. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Deputy Director of the National Physical Laboratory attended the First World Symposium on Solar Energy at Phoenix as an Indian delegate;

(b) whether he has submitted any report to Government after attending the symposium; and

(c) if so, how does India compare to other countries regarding the utilisation of Solar Energy?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Dr. K. N. Mathur attended the Symposium at the invitation of the organisers of the Symposium.

(b) and (c). Dr. Mathur's report is awaited.

A.E.C. CENTRE AND SCHOOL PACHMARHI

798. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the staff employed to operate the telephone in the office of the Adjutant, A.E.C. Centre and School, Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) the pay and allowance of each of them;

(c) their hours of work; and

(d) whether the same are in conformity with the Army Order No. 101 of 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No staff is authorised on the establishment of the A.E.C. Centre and School, Pachmarhi specifically for operating the telephone in the office of the Adjutant.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

ESTATE DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS

799. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Legislatures of all States have passed the necessary resolutions under Clause (i) of Article 252 of the Constitution of India adopting the Estate Duty Act, 1953, in respect of agricultural land situated in those States:

(b) if not, the name of those States which have not passed the above mentioned resolutions so far; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this direction?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No Sir.

(b) The States of West Bengal, PEPSU and Jammu and Kashmir have not so far passed the necessary resolutions.

(c) Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land being a State subject (*vide* item 48 in List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India), the State Governments alone can proceed in the matter.

INDIAN COMPANIES

800. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Registrars started enquiries under Sub-Section (6) of Section 137 of Indian Companies Act since October, 1955;

(b) the number of cases in which the Registrars started enquiries under Sub-Section (6) of Section 137 during the same period; and

(c) the result of these enquiries?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). The position, according to the information readily available, is indicated in the enclosed interim statement. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 29]. Complete information on these points will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible, on receipt of further data from Registrars.

TRAINING OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

801. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the total number of officers and

ratings sent abroad for training in Navy during 1954-55 and 1955-56, country-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):

Year	Number of officers & ratings sent for training to						Total
	U.K.			Malta			
	Officers	Cadets	Ratings	Officers	Cadets	Ratings	
1954-55	24	14	70	-	-	-	108
1955-56	36	-	39	1	-	-	76
Total:-	60	14	109	1	-	-	184

TECHNICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, JALAHALLI

802. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the total number of foreign instructors still employed in the Technical Training College, Jalahalli?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): 20 (Twenty).

N.C.C.

803. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for expansion of N.C.C. during the Second Five-Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

804. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the development of colonies of Mahabalipur—Randhirpura, Bannur and Ghabdan in Pepsu for re-settlement of *ex*-servicemen?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Rupees three lakhs have so far been advanced as loan by the Centre to the State Government to enable the latter to proceed with the development of the land Colonies for *Ex*-servicemen in PEPSU ; and the progress made so far is as under :—

Mahabalipur-Randhirpura (Kapurthala District)

The layout of the village and plots has been marked. 250 acres of land have been reclaimed by tractors. A tubewell has been installed. A Panchayat Ghar is under construction. The design of settlers' quarters has been finalized and the construction will commence shortly.

Bannur (Patiala District)

The land has been acquired and consolidation of holdings is in progress. The layout plan of the village has been prepared. A tubewell is being sunk.

Ghabdan (Sangrur District)

Land acquisition proceedings have been completed. Reclamation operations, however, could not be started as some of landowners subsequently represented against the acquisition of their land. The matter is under consideration by the Government of PEPSU.

300 *ex*-servicemen will be settled in these colonies.

परीक्षा के लिये स्टैनोग्राफरों को आयु सम्बन्धी सुविधा

८०५. श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यलयों में काम करने वाले स्टैनोंग्राफरों और स्टैनोंटाईपिस्टों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की स्टैनोंग्राफरों की परीक्षा में बैठने के लिये जो आयु सम्बन्धी सुविधा दी गई थी, वह अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले स्टैनोंग्राफरों तथा स्टैनोंटायपिस्टों को नहीं दी गई; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा केवल सचिवालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में स्टैनोंग्राफरों की भरती के लिए थी । अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में आयोग द्वारा भर्ती नहीं की जाती है, इसलिए उन्हें आयु के बारे में छूट देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

806. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the Department of Anthropology during 1955; and

(b) the names of the places where teams were sent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 30].

(b) Field parties were sent to Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Gujarat, Garhwal, Madhya Pradesh Orissa and South Bengal.

छावनी कार्यपालक अधिकारी

८०७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५५ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ५२ छावनी कार्यपालक अधिकारियों में ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों में से लिये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी): तीन ।

DEATHS UNDER POLICE CUSTODY

803. Chandhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died while in police custody in part 'C' States in India, in 1955, Statewise; and

(b) the causes that led to their deaths?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) One person in Vindhya Pradesh.

(b) The accused was a dacoit who, before arrest, received injuries in a sucffle with villagers. Later, he succumbed to his injuries in the police lock-up.

UNIFORM FOR CLASS IV EMPLOYEES

809. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV employees of the units are compelled to wear a particular type of uniform while on duty;

(b) if so, whether this system is followed by all the units of the three Defence Services or in particular establishments; and

(c) the total amount spent by Government for providing uniforms to Class IV employees in each Wing during 1955-56?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) All categories of Class IV personnel are not required to wear uniforms. Only certain categories are required to do so.

(b) The system of issue of uniforms is in force in the majority of the establishments of the three Defence Services.

(c) The total amount spent during 1955-56 is as under:

Army : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Navy : Rs. 29,540-14-0.

Air Force : Rs. 38,475

BUILDING WORKERS, UNION

810. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a clash between the Police and the Building Workers' Union of India on the last day of the last Session of the Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the nature of it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Building and Furniture Workers' Union staged a demonstration on the 23rd December 1955 near the precincts of Parliament House and attempted to defy the prohibitory order passed by the District Magistrate, Delhi under Section 6 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 (as extended to the State of Delhi). The demonstrators attempted to force entry within the precincts of the Parliament House by breaking the police cordon. As the demonstrators became violent and used the lathis on which they had placed their placards, a mild lathi charge had to be resorted to by the police. Some workers of the Union and some policemen received minor injuries. All the injured persons were immediately removed to hospital. Thereafter the workers remained peaceful and some speeches were delivered.

मैकेनीकल इंजीनियरिंग संस्था

८११. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग संस्था स्थापित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कार्य है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधना मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय): (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) इस संस्था का मुख्यत: कार्य मैकनिकल इंजीनियरिंग में गवेषणा करना होगा जिस में कुटीर तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों पर विशेष बल दिया जायेगा । इस संबंध में डा० बी० सी० राय की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई गयी है जो विस्तृत योजनायें तैयार करेंगी ।

Almora Cantonment

812. Shri B. D. Pande: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chapter V of the Cantonment Act dealing with "Imposition of Taxation" applied to the area in the vicinity of Almora Cantonment, when this area was taken within the said Cantonment under G.O. No. 384/XI-13-(a)-1924 dated 2nd February 1925, issued by the Secretary, Local Self Government U.P.;

(b) the purpose of including this land within the Almora Cantonment and applying certain provisions of the Cantonment Act there;

(c) whether the inmates of the buildings within this area were allowed to make their own water and conservancy arrangements; and

(d) whether recently the Almora Cantonment Board has levied both water and conservancy taxes on all residents irrespective of the fact whether they have or have not asked for any corresponding services from the Cantonment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Chapter V of the Cantonment Act was not applied to this area.

(b) To improve sanitation of the area.

(c) Yes.

(d) Those who have made their own satisfactory arrangements for water supply and conservancy services, have not been asked to pay taxes for these services.

Tripura State Employees Association

813. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government are considering the demand of the Tripura State Employees for special compensatory allowance?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes.

Class IV Employees of Tripura

814. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been given by the Class IV employees of Tripura against using them in domestic affairs by the heads of various departments in the Government of Tripura; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they are working more than 17 hours in a day without any pay for extra labour?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) No.

EXCAVATION IN U.P.

815. Ch. Badan Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Uttar Pradesh where excavations are going on already, or are under consideration;

(b) whether the excavations at Ahi Chhatra in Bareilly district are complete or are still going on and where are its exhibits;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is in Budaun district (U.P.) an old mud-fort, that is called now-a-days as "Kot Shalkahan" which is mentioned in the "Ain-Akbari" as "Kot Shalbahan";

(d) whether without its excavation the history of Pauchal-desh (Rohil Khand) is incomplete; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No archaeological excavation is at present in progress in Uttar Pradesh. Excavations are proposed in the near future at Mathura and Ayodhya.

(b) The excavation work at Ahi Chhatra has been completed and the exhibits are in the Ahi Chhatra godowns at Ramnagar.

(c) Yes, but it is not a protected monument.

(d) and (e). No information can be given till the site is thoroughly examined.

FRONTIER POLICE

816. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Sardar Akarpuri:** / **Shri Ram Krishan:** }

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial help given to different State Governments in connection with the Frontier Police during 1955-56; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 31.]

TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE IMPHAL

817. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are going to abolish the Teachers' Training Institute at Imphal, Manipur;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to start a Basic Training School at Imphal; and

(d) if so, when?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Government of Manipur are going to close down the Teachers' Training Institute at Imphal.

(c) and (d). One Basic Training been established to take the place of the Teachers' Training Institute.

(c) and (d). One Basic Training Institute has already been started in August, 1955 and a second one is proposed to be started during next academic year.

EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

818. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was decrease in the revenue from tobacco excise during the year 1954-55 in the Orissa State; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made into it?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) There was no appreciable decrease in the revenue from tobacco during 1954-55 which was Rs. 24·38 lakhs as against Rs. 25·77 lakhs realised during 1953-54.

(b) Does not arise.

RENOVATION OF GOMATESWAR

819. **Shri Madiah Gowda:**
Shri Thimmaiah:
Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the renovation of the statue of Gomateswar;

(b) who executed the renovation work; and

(c) the names of members of the Committee formed for its management?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The members of the Preservation Committee are:—

1. The Director of Geology, Government of Mysore (Chairman).

2. The Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, Southern Circle Madras.

3. The Assistant Archaeological Chemist in India.

4. A representative of the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.

5. The Professor of General Inorganic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

6. The Director of Archaeology, Government of Mysore.

7. The Chief Engineer, Govt. of Mysore.

8. Shri Chhote Lal Jain, Calcutta.

9. The Consulting Engineer and Architect, Government of Mysore.

CENSUS FIGURES

820. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to rectify the census figures of Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled areas of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A representation that some Tribes which have been left out of the list of Scheduled Tribes specified for Rajasthan in the Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 should be added to the list, has been received.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

CONVERTIBILITY OF STERLING

821. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent months the Government of India have placed before the Commonwealth Countries any definite programme and plan to achieve the goal of convertibility of sterling over a long term basis; and

(b) if so, the results of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. It is not for the Government of India to formulate any such programme.

(b) Does not arise.

दुअन्नियां

८२२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पीली दुअन्नियों के चलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) क्या पीली दुअन्नियों में बहुत संख्या में खराब पाई जा रही हैं;

(ग) क्या ये दुअन्नियां डाकघर, रेलवे बुकिंग आफिस आदि सरकारी दफ्तरों में नहीं ली जाती हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुह) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य गिलट-पीतल की उन दुअन्नियों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिनकी ढलाई १९४६ में बन्द कर दी गयी थी। सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि बिहार में गिलट-पीतल की दुअन्नियों के चलने में कुछ कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है।

(ख) कुछ नकली दुअन्नियां चल रही हैं, १९५४-५५ में समस्त भारत में ऐसे जितने सिक्कों का पता चला और जो राजकोषों और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर काट दिये गये उनकी संख्या लगभग ९५,००० है।

(ग) हाल में ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली कि किसी सरकारी दफ्तर में, जिसमें डाकखाने और रेलवे बुकिंग आफिस शामिल हैं गिलट-पीतल की असली दुअन्नियां लेने से इन्कार किया गया है।

(घ) गिलट-पीतल की दुअन्नियों के लीगल टेन्डर होने के संबंध में भ्रम दूर करना तथा जनता को यह सूचित करने के लिये कि ऐसे सिक्कों को अन्य सिक्कों में बदलवाने की पर्याप्त सुविधायें रिजर्व बैंक के दफ्तरों, राज्य बैंक की शाखाओं, राजकोषों (ट्रेजरी) और उप-राज्यकोषों (सब-ट्रेजरी) में उपलब्ध हैं, भारत सरकार ने अगस्त १९५५ में एक विज्ञप्ति जारी की थी। बिहार सरकार ने भी ऐसी ही एक विज्ञप्ति जारी की थी और भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित विज्ञप्ति का व्यापक प्रचार किया था।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

८२३. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ और १९५५-५६ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ग़ैर सरकारी परामर्शदाताओं के यात्रा भत्ते और पारिश्रमिक पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में नियुक्त किये गये ऐसे परामर्शदाताओं की पृथक पृथक संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इस अवधि में विज्ञापनों पर कुल कितनी रकम खर्च कि गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) :

	१९५४-५५	१९५५-५६ २९-२-५६ तक
(क)	रु० ५८,४७७	रु० ६४,५३३
(ख)	४०६	४०५
(ग)	रु० ३,८५, ७०२	रु० ४,१३,१३६

साहित्य अकादमी के फेलो

८२४. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय साहित्य अकादमी के कितने फेलो हैं और उनके क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) वे किस प्रकार चुने जाते हैं; और

(ग) पिछला चुनाव कौनसी तारीख़ को हुआ था।

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) साहित्य अकादमी ने अब तक कोई फेलो नहीं चुना है।

(ख) फेलोज का चुनाव कार्यकारी बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर, साहित्य अकादमी की सामान्य परिषद द्वारा होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena

825. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, its constitution ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of Notification No. 428 dated, the 6th March 1956 constituting the State Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena in West Bengal published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th March 1956 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 32.]

Landless Peasants (Tripura)

826. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the year 1956-57 for rehabilitating the landless peasants of

Tripura with the exception of tribal *joomias* and landless refugees; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No amount has been sanctioned for the year 1956-57 specifically for rehabilitating the landless peasants of Tripura but such peasants are being settled in Khas lands as far as possible. Agricultural loan is also given to them for purchase of seeds, bullocks and other agricultural implements and also for improvement of such land as is allotted to them.

(b) Does not arise.

IRON ORE

827. Shri Boovaraghasamy: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the names of the places where iron ore is available in Tamil Nad?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 33.]

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

828. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the agency which has been given a contract for clearing of forest lands in the Andamans for new settlers;

(b) the rate per 100 acres for clearing and the details of clearing;

(c) how many acres have been cleared by this agency in 1955-56;

(d) the assistance and advance that has been given for this purpose; and

(e) how does the expenditure per acre compare with Government's expenditure where it did the work?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co. (Ltd.), Calcutta.

(b) Rate of clearance varies from Rs. 365 to Rs. 460 per acre in different areas of Kalara, Tugapur and Diglipur. This is meant for cutting and felling all trees of merchantable specifications within the area and removing them therefrom as well as for clearing the whole area of all other forest growth by cutting, heaping and burning.

(c) 3,000 acres.

(d) Loaned two Deputy Rangers to the above agency, advanced Rs. 8 lakhs (in two instalments of Rs. 5 lakhs and 3 lakhs) during 1955-56 and supplied two miles rails on payment.

(e) No area was cleared by Government agency in North Andamans (Lease areas of M/s. P. C. Ray & Co.). The cost of clearance by Government agency on three experiments in Rangat valley (Middle Andamans) was Rs. 345, Rs. 330 and Rs. 400 per acre respectively without taking into account capital value of machineries and cost of heaping and burning, approximately Rs. 110 per acre.

STUDY OF NORTH INDIAN LANGUAGES

829. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prizes and scholarships instituted for students studying certain languages of the North in the Central or State Universities;

(b) the number of students and the languages they are studying;

(c) whether any language is fixed for each University for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the name of the University and the Language?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

ASSISTANT'S GRADE EXAMINATION

830. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 929 on the 22nd December, 1955 and state:

(a) the total number of candidates who appeared in the Union Public Service Commission Assistant's Grade examination held in November, 1955;

(b) the number of Government servants among them; and

(c) the number who were already employed in that capacity?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 3,776.

(b) 1,638.

(c) 44.

RESERVE BANK BUILDING AT NAGPUR

831. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent for the building of Reserve Bank of India at Nagpur and the time by which the construction is to be completed; and

(b) the amount spent till the 29th February, 1956 towards construction?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The estimate of expenditure to be incurred on the Reserve Bank's building at Nagpur is Rs. 75 lakhs, *exclusive* of the amount of Rs. 5·39 lakhs paid as price for land. The building is expected to be ready by the middle of this year.

(b) The amount spent up to the 29th February, 1956, is approximately Rs. 45 lakhs.

CENTRAL GLASS AND CERAMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

832. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries in Madhya Pradesh to which technical assistance was rendered by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute during 1954 and 1955; and

(b) whether this technical assistance is rendered by the Institute when asked for by the industry or on its own initiative?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 34.]

INCOME-TAX OFFICES ON RENTAL BASIS

833. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 806 on the 20th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the total amount paid towards rent of income-tax offices during 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) the scheme of construction of such offices during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent for this and the priorities arranged?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The information is being collected from the Commissioners of Income-tax concerned, and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as available.

(b) and (c). A note containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 35.]

PENSIONS OF INDIAN ARMY PERSONNEL

834. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 812 on the 20th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of Indian Army Personnel drawing pension less than Rs. 10 per month;

(b) whether any memorandum has been received asking for an increase in the pension; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Information regarding the number of Indian Army pensioners drawing pension of less

than Rs. 10 per mensem is not available. The number can only be ascertained by going through the pension circulars of about four lakhs of pensioners. The labour and time involved in collecting the information would not be commensurate with the possible usefulness of the results.

(b) Various representations have been received from Indian Army Pensioners asking for increases in their existing rates of pension.

(c) As indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 812 answered on the 20th March 1956, various measures have been taken to liberalise the pensionary terms of personnel who became non-effective from certain crucial dates. Temporary increase in pension from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 p.m. has been granted on account of increased cost of living to small scale pensioners not covered by the revised orders.

COPPER

835. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 813 on the 20th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the quality of copper obtained from the Andhra State.

(b) the total quantity of the deposits; and

(c) the output in 1955-56?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 36.]

CANADIAN TEAM FOR OIL SURVEY

836. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 825 on the 20th March, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Canadian Team for oil survey has been asked to survey areas in South India; and

(b) if so, the areas selected for the purpose?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SCHEDULED TRIBES OF BASTAR

837. Shri Muchaki Kosa: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes of development for the Scheduled Tribes of Bastar, Madhya Pradesh and the amount sanctioned for each of them during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) the proposed schemes of development for the year 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 28·00 lakhs for the year 1954-55 and Rs. 34·30 lakhs for 1955-56 to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the welfare of Scheduled tribes. It is not known how much was actually spent by the State Government on the welfare of Scheduled tribes of Bastar. The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(b) The development schemes for the welfare of Scheduled tribes proposed to be undertaken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1956-57, have not yet been received.

LOANS AND GRANTS TO STATES

838. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of loans and grants given by the Central Government to the State Governments during the financial year 1955-56 State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STERLING BALANCES

839. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total interest accrued to Government on the Sterling Balances in the year 1955;

(b) to what average percentage it amounts; and

(c) the Sterling Balances as on the 1st of every month in the year 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Sterling Balances belong to the Reserve Bank of India and not to the Government; interest therefore accrues to the former and not to the later. In 1955, amount of interest on Sterling Balances that accrued to the Reserve Bank was Rs. 22·02 crores.

(b) In 1955, the average rate worked out to about 3 per cent. The rate varies from time to time because of changes in short-term money rates. During 1955, the latter ranged from 2·3 per cent to 4·05 per cent per annum.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India publishes the figures of sterling balances as on each Friday. The level of these balances on Fridays nearest the 1st of every month in 1955 was as follows :—

Date	Rs. in crores Amount
31-12-54	730·79
4-2-55	734·87
4-3-55	731·40
1-4-55	724·75
29-4-55	715·17
3-6-55	712·07
1-7-55	714·90
29-7-55	717·07
2-9-55	719·92
30-9-55	719·48
28-10-55	712·37
2-12-55	718·32

INCOME-TAX APPEALS

840. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the average disposal of cases per month by the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi since April, 1951; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the fortnights 16th to 31st December, 1951, 1st to 15th January, 1952 and 16th to 31st January, 1952?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) 140.

(b) 130, 34 and 139, respectively.

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1271	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	1950-1951
1272	National Archives	1951-1953
1273	Iron-Ore Deposits	1953-1955
1274	Mineral Oil	1955-1956
1277	Manipur State Transport Department	1957
1278	Central Institute of Management	1957-1958
1284	Artificial Rain	1958-1960
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1288	Educational Concessions to Soldiers' Children	1961-1962
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1292	Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	1965-1967
1294	Diesel Engines	1967-1969
1295	Creation of New Posts in States	1969-1971
1296	Oil Prospects in Kutch	1971-1973
1299	Displaced Government Employees from Bahawalpur	1973-1974
1275	Civilians in Armed Forces	1974-1976
1282	Amrutara Santana	1976-1977
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1297	Oil Refineries	1978

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798	A. E. C. Central and School, Pachmarhi.	1983
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800	Indian Companies	1984

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803	N. C. C.	1985
804	Resettlement of *Ex*-Servicemen	1985-1986
805	Stenographers' Test Age Concession	1986-1987
806	Department of Anthropology	1987
807	Cantonment Executive Officers	1987
808	Deaths under Police Custody	1987-1988
809	Uniform for Class IV Employees	1988
810	Building Workers Union	1988-1989
811	Mechanical Engineering Institute	1989
812	Almora Cantonment	1989-1990
813	Tripura State Employees Association	1990
814	Class IV Employees of Tripura	1990-1991
815	Excavation in U. P.	1991
816	Frontier Police	1991-1992
817	Teachers Training Institute, Imphal	1992
818	Excise Duty on Tobacco	1992-1993
819	Renovation of Gomateswar	1993
820	Census Figures	1994
821	Convertibility of Sterling	1994
822	Two Anna Pieces	1994-1995
823	U. P. S. C.	1995-1996
824	Fellows of Sahita Akadami	1996
825	Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena	1996
826	Landless Peasants (Tripura)	1996-1997
827	Iron Ore	1997
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Monday, 9th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-30 A.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Board of Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., for the period ended the 31st December, 1955 [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-129/56].

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, Shri Kanungo is here. Then, why is the Deputy Minister of Finance doing it?

Mr. Speaker: He must have been previously instructed.

DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF CERTAIN MINISTRIES

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, on Friday I drew attention to the fact that the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and of Law have not made available to us copies of reports on the working of the Ministries for the last year, and I ventured a suspicion, a charge, that, because their demands have not been listed for discussion before the House, it has induced a sort of laxity in the Ministries which has been responsible for the non-production of the reports in time. It is fortunate that the Ministers concerned are present in the House today. I would request you to ask them why there has been such delay in the production of the Annual Reports, considering the fact that all the Ministries whose Demands are to come before the House have made their Annual Reports available to us well in time. These two Ministries—the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of Law—have defaulted because, I suppose, their Demands for Grants will not come before the House for discussion. I request you to see that in future the Demands for Grants of these two Ministries also come before the House. Those Ministries must also be more vigilant and more careful about submitting to the House the Annual Reports of their Ministries. The Law Minister has supplied only a summary, rather cursorily and half-heartedly, and the Ministers will have to explain why their Ministries have thus defaulted in this matter.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): First of all, may I say that there has been no delay in this matter? Generally speaking, reports are presented to the House just a little before, and as early as possible, before the particular Grant is taken up by the House. We were informed by Parliament that this year our Grants would not be taken up. In our anxiety to give the latest information to the House, I have directed that before the Demands for Grants for the Ministries are all over, we might make our Report up-to-date, that is, upto 31st March, 1956, and submit it to the House. In fact, the Report will be distributed to the hon. Members today, and this will be the only Report which will be most up-to-date. It will cover the period up to 31st March, 1956. In fact, we would have got it probably on Saturday, but there was a delay of a day or two. If the Chair is pleased to direct that the Report should be presented by a particular date, we will certainly try to present it by that date.

[Dr. Keskar]

Generally speaking, the convention that has been followed has not been contravened in this respect.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): My only point is, the hon. Member is always anxious to find fault with us. He should have made enquiries before he put up these questions before the House. As a matter of fact, the Law Ministry circulated the Report long in advance.

Shri Kamath: Only the summary.

Shri Biswas: Yes; the summary, and not the Report. In fact, they do not publish a 'Report' as such. A Report means obviously a nicely bound copy with a very excellent cover but if that is the kind of Report that is required, then we shall have to spend much on stationery and otherwise incur expenditure, to produce an admirable volume for the hon. Members!

Shri Kamath: For the House you should not grudge that.

Shri Biswas: If that is so, that is not the principle which this Ministry has followed so far. The Law Ministry followed the usual practice which has been in vogue for the last few years, and it did circulate a summary in ample time. I find that the summary was sent to the press on the 18th February, and so, it must have been in the hands of the hon. Members at least in the month of March.

Shri Kamath: I meant the Report. There is no Report at all.

Shri Biswas: Whether you call it a summary or Report, it was sent out in time. Perhaps if the summary had been padded we might have called it as a Report!

Mr. Speaker: In future, whatever the contents of the Report, or the size of the Report, let the Reports be submitted to the House in time. A summary always implies that there is a bigger Report yet. Whatever it is, the Ministry—in this case the Law Ministry—should give whatever it wants to give to the House. Let the Minister call it a Report or a summary; the name does not matter. It does not matter whether he gets it typed or printed.

Shri Kamath: I rise on a point of further clarification. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting said that the Report would be available today. I want to know whether he had instructed his Ministry to make available to us, the House, the Annual Report of the Ministry well ahead of time or well in time—before the Finance Bill is taken up. Or, is it because we have raised this matter in the House that the Report is being expedited?

Mr. Speaker: They will be distributed to Members. They are in the notice office.

Dr. Keskar: The Report will be distributed today.

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Out of 3 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 2 hours and 33 minutes have already been availed of and 27 minutes now remain.

Shri N. M. Lingam will now continue his speech, and be as brief as possible. Then I will call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I was referring the other day to the question of copper mining in the country. Our country is short of copper. The need for copper by about the end of the year 1960 is fixed at 22,000 tons whereas we produce only about half the quantity now. Copper is being mined at present only in the Singhbhum area of Bihar. We understand that copper is available in Khetri and Sikkim and also in some areas in the South. The House would like to know from the Minister the programme for copper mining in the next Five Year Plan period so that our country may be self-sufficient in this important metal. The Minister has also to tell us what programme the Ministry has with regard to the exploitation of minerals in the South, especially regarding the minerals such as bauxite, magnesite and chromite. These minerals are found in abundance in the Salem district of the Madras State. We do not know whether the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was in favour of exporting these minerals or of exploiting them by

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

our own Government. It appears that there is no co-ordination among the Ministries of Production and Commerce and Industry and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, with regard to the exploitation of these minerals. The processing of these minerals and exporting them until such time as we are in a position to harness these two industries will not only give employment to a large number of people but also prepare the field for intensive exploitation of these minerals in the course of the Third Five Year Plan period. I hope the Minister will be able to throw some light on the attitude of his Ministry with regard to these minerals.

On the eve of an industrial revolution on which the country is entering, we are handicapped by two important factors, namely, man-power and machinery. During the question-hour the Minister was pleased to say that we do not have sufficient number of drills for the exploration of oil. The question of exploration of oil has to be given pre-eminence in the course of the next Five Year Plan because it is important not only in the national economy but for the defence of the country also. I fear that the entire programme of the Ministry will founder on these two grounds unless the Ministry tackles the problem energetically.

The Union Public Service Commission takes a long time in recruiting personnel. The personnel, after recruitment, has to be trained not only in India but also abroad. After training is complete and necessary schemes are formulated we have to get the necessary equipment from foreign countries. All these things involve very costly delays.

This also raises the question of agency for exploiting mineral oils in the country. At present we have two sectors—the mixed sector represented by the Assam Oil Company and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, and the Government sector. We want to know whether it is the firm decision of the Government not to invite the private sector into this field. Although it may be in conformity with our broad policy that exploitation of these important mineral sources should be by the public sector, it seems desirable to invite the private sector also so that oil may be exploited as early as possible in the larger interests of the country.

I have only to say a few words more, and they are with regard to scientific research. I feel that a more co-ordinated approach is necessary with regard to research in science. At present, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is doing mostly applied research and a few institutions are concentrating on fundamental research. Our Universities being the source of our scientific man-power, research facilities in the Universities have to be intensified and enlarged so that we may draw freely from them for our scientific man-power. It is also true that, in India, the private sector industries have not come forward in any substantial measure to establish research institutions. Even the promised contribution of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, I presume, has not been paid to the Government. I speak subject to correction. I would like to know from the Minister whether the private sector industries have paid the promised contribution of Rs. 80 lakhs for scientific research.

The National Laboratories are doing good work. In the next Five Year Plan, we propose to start a few more National Laboratories. Prof. Barnel has pointed out that there is no co-ordination of the work that is going on in these Laboratories. There is only mention about co-ordination in the report of the Ministry. But, from the laconic account that is given, the House is not in a position to know whether there is going to be effective co-ordination in this field.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the House for giving support and encouragement to myself and to my Ministry for the work that is before us and that has been done so far. My expression of gratitude is not only on account of the support that I personally got from the hon. Members both from the Opposition and from my own Party, but also because the House realises the growing importance of this Ministry so far as the developmental activities of the Government are concerned. The support which my Ministry gets from the House will enable me, I am sure, to press for more funds and facilities from the Government so that the impact of the demands on this Ministry may be met to the satisfaction of the House, not only of my Party, but also of the Opposition.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Very briefly, I shall, give certain facts which will form the background of the activities that we have so far undertaken and which we are going to expand during this Plan period. As is known to the House, almost the entire First Plan witnessed the formative stage or evolutionary stage of the Ministry of N.R.S.R. A number of activities were added to us during the last five years and some other activities were taken away from us. I shall relate them briefly. This Ministry was created in 1951 and the Survey of India, and Zoological and Botanical Surveys of India were transferred to this Ministry from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Soon after, the Mineral Statistics Department was also added to the Ministry of N.R.S.R. The outgoing traffic may also be noticed. As soon as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was constituted, the River Valley Schemes were taken away from the Ministry of N.R.S.R. At the same time, the Atomic Energy Commission was constituted into an independent body directly under the Prime Minister. Certain mineral activities were brought into the fold of the N.R.S.R. Ministry in 1954. The House might remember that in 1955 we took over directly the administration of Vigyan Mandirs which were at that time given over for administration to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which is an autonomous body, functioning independently of the Ministry in most of its matters. At the end of the Plan period, our activities on the oil front were intensified and hence, one more department of Oil and Natural gas was created which is still in its formative stage.

With regard to the role of the Ministry of N.R.S.R. I may briefly state here that almost the entire developmental activities of the Government have to rely or depend on the basic data and information and certain preliminary work of the Ministry of N.R.S.R., whether it is the construction of a railway bridge or a railway track, whether it is an afforestation scheme or a huge multipurpose dam or steel plan or mica mining, or whether it is the establishment of a township. In each one of these cases, I might remind the House that without the advice of the Ministry of N.R.S.R. no work can progress. Therefore, with regard to basic information, such as mapping, survey and detailed investigation, all developmental activities of the Government must be correlated technologically and from the point of view of certain advice, with the Ministry of N.R.S.R. Hence the growing importance of this Ministry, more especially now, because we have switched on from agricultural activities to industrial development schemes. We have, therefore, appreciated very much the support that we got and appreciation of the fact that this is one of the most important Ministries, more especially in view of the fact that the basic data have to be collected and supplied by us to the various developmental activities of the Government.

In order to be brief and to finish in as short a time as possible, I propose to take up some of the most important points that were raised in the House, which will also cover all those points which I have, in a general way, to put before the House. My hon. friend Shri T. S. A. Chettiar raised a number of points. I am very grateful to him for having drawn my attention to these points. But, my reply, in brief, is this. He said that there is no proper evaluation of the work done by the C.S.I.R., etc. He said that there should be an expert body on which there should also be M.Ps. to examine the work of the organisation.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur) : Did he mean a technical body with M.Ps.? I did not mention M.Ps.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I shall take out the names of the M.Ps. from the lists of the Co-ordinating bodies, if he so likes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : I was referring to evaluation.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I was only referring to the activities that we have already undertaken. In this connection, he may recollect that the Prime Minister appointed a Reviewing Committee in 1954 which promptly submitted its report. This was known as the Egerton Committee report. They made certain recommendations with a view to coordinating the important activities of the various National Laboratories that had already been established by that time. This Egerton Committee's report was further examined by another Committee with eminent scientists, Dr. Bhabha, Dr. Ghosh and others. They examined the question of implementing certain of the basic recommendations made by that Committee. One of the Members of Parliament, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, was also on that Committee. He

knows in what great detail we went into the question of co-ordination. When it comes to the question of co-ordinating the activities of the National Laboratories, it is noticed that it is not only one Evaluation Committee which can do the work, but that it is a much more difficult task. Evaluation of the work done by laboratories has got to be done by eminent scientists who have done a pretty good amount of work in their past career and who can assess the work that is being undertaken by the laboratories. For instance, if it is a question of our Leather Research Institute, surely one versed in Physics or Chemistry would not be so appropriate to evaluate the results achieved by it. Therefore, we have got to find out a number of persons who have specialised in the work that is going on in the particular laboratory, and perhaps more evaluation committees than one is needed to regulate the work that has already been undertaken now in our national laboratories.

But he raised more important questions than the mere evaluation of the work that is going on in one laboratory or in a group of national laboratories. He referred to a dovetailing of the work going on in the universities, in various other technical institutes run by the private sector and the national laboratories that are under the supervision of the Government. It is right that we should do it, but, as he is aware, all these have more or less separate functions to perform. The universities are engaged in research work which is carried on by advanced post-graduate students in order to get their degree or doctorate, and it is not in a realistic manner related to the problems that are being tackled from the point of view of applied research in some of the scientific research laboratories of the country, whether they are under the Government or in the private sector.

So, universities have their own plans, and, as you know, Sir, they do not want much interference from the Government. They, of course, need our help, and we are prepared to give them help, but if we want to apply the knowledge that we have gained in our national laboratories to the actual realities of the situation with regard to utilisation of our raw materials, or with regard to the discovery or invention of new processes, what is needed is to take care of the specialised work that has been taken up by our laboratories. To that important work we are already attaching a lot of importance. So far as our national laboratories are concerned, we have now decentralised them almost to the utmost after the evaluation committee's report. A committee had also been appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to find out how to implement those results. We have now decentralised the functions, both scientific and administrative, of our laboratories.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Of all the laboratories?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Of all the laboratories. The directors have more power now to function, more power to choose their own scientists, to give them tasks. They have got executive committees of regions which will assign them work, review and supervise both from the point of view of technical as well as administrative work. Therefore, now, less of demands of sanction will flow from the director to the central authority, and the former will assume greater responsibility. We will now hold more frequent meetings of directors in consultation with our chief director of the laboratories. Therefore it is expected now that there will be a more realistic touch, and greater responsibility thrown on the directors, and greater quantum of work will be handled by them from the point of view of exploitation of our raw materials and of finding out new processes and trying to remain equal to the progress that is being made in the world all over.

Shri Kamath: May I know how many of these directors are scientists and how many are non-scientists?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these directors are eminent scientists of the country. Not one of them is a non-scientist. It is not our policy to appoint a non-scientist as director in our laboratories.

Then, some mention was made with regard to scientific institutions and grants to scientific institutes in consultation with the universities. We are already examining this question, to have the maximum amount of co-ordination between the University Grants Commission and our Ministry where questions of grants-in-aid to universities or such similar institutes are concerned.

Then, with regard to dissemination of scientific literature in the regional languages it is a very sound idea and I welcome it. We are already engaged in examining this question, and we have begun

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

with Hindi. Our *Vigyan Pragati* has already made a good start. It is becoming popular. It caters to the needs of those who want to get information not only about the work that is going on in our laboratories, but also with regard to the work that is going on in connection with the industrial growth of the country. All these things we have incorporated into the *Vigyan Pragati*. We propose to publish this in regional languages also. We hope in this Plan period we will cover a good portion of this programme.

With regard to co-ordination between fundamental and applied research, I am afraid this is a difficult problem, and not easy to picture so far as we non-technicians are concerned in a small span of time. Fundamental work must be given a great amount of freedom to expand and if those who are busy with this feel that they have got to spend more money, more time, we should not normally interfere with them. But I am quite sure that the trends in progress of fundamental work that is going on in some of our laboratories are coming nearer and nearer the standard which many of our hon. Members have before them, that is, of co-relating them to the applied work before us.

I will now come to the scheme of the *Vigyan Mandirs*. As my friend knows, I am personally very much interested in this scheme. The object of the scheme is to bring scientific knowledge and science itself and information based on science much nearer the common man and thereby remove the age-long inertia in which we have been living and due to which our country has had to face so many handicaps. From that point of view the Government have a programme now in this Plan to establish about 125 *Vigyan Mandirs* throughout the country. The scheme has already been taken up this year. It took about 2½ years for me to learn where the vacuum lay. It is a difficult work, I must admit, to make a concrete scheme by which we could simplify and make this problem easy. We have so far considered and agreed and planned to help the common man of the village to solve his day to day problems, for instance to give him an analysis of his soil, to tell him what his water contains, to tell him what his crop diseases are, to tell him from what basic diseases he is suffering, how his blood is defective and in what way he should improve in order to lead a better life so far as personal health and hygiene are concerned. We expect and presume that when we tackle his day to day problems like that, he will realise that scientific knowledge and approach on life could make him a happier man.

We have a programme to disseminate scientific information through magic lanterns, 16 m.m. projectors, through easy tracts, books, charts, maps, talks, meetings, conferences and exchange of views and all that. Now, for all this comprehensive work, we have ourselves first to learn, how to do it. In order to learn, we set up a number of pilot schemes in the country, one in the South near about Madras in Kallapatti, another near about Delhi, six to seven miles from Delhi, and one in U.P. I cannot say we have learnt all.

Shri Kamath: What about the East and the West. You have left them out.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Now, we have a programme to set up another half a dozen *Vigyan Mandirs*. Very soon steps are being taken in that direction.

12 NOON

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar referred to certain incidents in connection with the inauguration of the Kallupatti Vigyan Mandir. It happened about a couple of months ago. I have made enquiries, and I have to admit that what the hon. Member stated was correct. It is right that after the inauguration ceremony, almost all the equipments were taken away from that *Vigyan Mandir* because they belonged to some other institute. I am sorry; and I admit that it should not have happened. And it will be my endeavour to see that such things do not happen. Obviously enough, if things go wrong in that way, then the entire schemes will fail, and the objectives of *vigyan pragati* can never be advanced.

Shri Kamath: Who was responsible for that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I should say that nobody was responsible in the sense that he has to be blamed for it. Those equipments belonged to somebody else. We had already indented for our own equipment, but they had not arrived by that time. But because the inauguration ceremony was fixed for a particular day, they were loaned from another research institute or scientific institute. When they were required back, they had to be sent

back. After some time, our own equipment arrived, and now they are there, and the work has started.

Shri Kamath : Not quite satisfactory.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I would like to assure the House that so far as this *Vigyan Mandir* scheme is concerned, as soon as we get our officers appointed—which question is now before the Union Public Service Commission—we shall go ahead with it speedily, and I think, satisfactorily too, because we have now got a certain amount of experience, by which we can correct the mistakes that have been committed so far.

With regard to training our technical personnel, whether it be geologists or mining engineers, I should say that it is a very important question. But I do not think that training on a regional basis is a very practical proposition or a sound idea, although if we could create technical training institutes on a regional basis, they will surely give facilities to those students who would like to join from the neighbouring areas. That is not however, the ultimate objective, namely to give facilities to students who are living nearby. The objective is to create first-class and efficient institute where all facilities will be available for giving quick training to such of our technicians as are desired or needed for our industrial and other schemes. From that point of view, we cannot perhaps always develop as many institutes as are desired from the regional point of view.

Therefore, we have to emphasise on the institutes that are already growing up in our country, as for instance, the Dhanbad School of Mines, the Kharagpur Institute, the Andhra University, the Banaras Hindu University, the Calcutta University and one or two other centres. The entire question is now engaging the attention of the All India Council for Technical Education and the Ministries of Production, Natural Resources and Scientific Research, and Commerce and Industry which are the Ministries requiring technical personnel in large numbers. We have assessed the number of persons that are needed to be trained. For instance, in the case of mining engineers for coal and other minerals, the number of persons that we train every year is 45 from the Dhanbad school, about 15 to 20 from the Banaras Hindu University, and about half a dozen from the other places. We are proposing to raise the number of persons to be trained at the Dhanbad school to about 85. Similarly, the Banaras Hindu University is now contemplating to expand its facilities so as to train about 40 students instead of about 15 to 20 as at present.

At present, the turnover of geologists from Dhanbad is only about 12 to 15, and we propose to raise it to double that number. There are at present 155 geologists who are trained every year to take up work. We have about 800 geologists to absorb. We hope that the expanding schemes of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines, and the large demand on us, will absorb all these people not within a very long span of time, but quite shortly.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar then referred to the organisation of co-operatives of small miners to handle the mining industry, apart from the big miners that are taking up that work. As I said, our objective continues to be to organise co-operative organisations of small miners, and to set up custom mills for the beneficiation of low-grade ores. We are taking definite steps towards this direction.

But my difficulty is that many people do not appreciate the utility of co-operation. Everybody wants to have his small mine and work it because he thinks that he is going to make a lot of profit, and he fears that if he joins a co-operative, then perhaps he will have to share his profits with somebody else, or he will not be able to hide something which he would like to hide as an individual miner. There has therefore, to be a process of education first and we are busy with it.

So far as the installation of custom mills is concerned, these custom mills are related to specific problems and the quality of the ore. Our Indian Bureau of Mines carries on research and examines the low-grade ore. Then, they have to advice on a special type of plant which will deal economically with that low-grade ore, whether it is by the washing process, or by magnetic separation method, or by jigging or by any other process. After carrying on these investigations, the Indian Bureau of Mines recommends a particular type of plant for a particular type of low-grade ore. We have taken up this work. We have not made as fast an advance here as I wanted to, because there are not very many people who are willing to come forward

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to utilise our advice. But during this plan period, we propose to have a number of these custom mills to start this very useful work of beneficiation of low-grade ore.

I now come to the points made by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, who has,—unusually, I must say,—made a large number of constructive suggestions to Government. I congratulate him for some of the suggestions that he has made. I think that a brief reference to his suggestions and to the steps that we propose to take, is necessary. He referred to the lack of marine survey, and wanted the desirability of undertaking this programme on a large scale. I do not actually understand what my hon. friend means when he says, marine survey. But I believe, if I have heard him correctly, he referred to this survey work being undertaken by the survey of India.

My submission is that it is a very useful programme. As part of the activities of the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India, we are already planning a big programme of survey of our organic life, natural resources, both plant life and animal life, from the *protoza* to the *mammalia*, and from *parameclum* to the highest animal. We shall get this work started during this plan period. We have already planned in this direction. In fact, it was for this very purpose that I convened a conference of eminent botanists and zoologists some time back. I thought that it was a useful thing to consult eminent scientists, zoologists and botanists of our country in order to expand and modify the programmes of the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India from the point of view of collecting all the information, both faunistic and floristic, of our country, and publishing up-to-date journals and publications which will give information to all our scientists including my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar.

My hon. friend also referred to lack of publications and the inability of Government to undertake these publications so far as botanical survey is concerned. I would like to tell my hon. friend that that is not correct. We have arranged to reprint these publications. Many of them were out of print. We arranged to reprint them as they are *i.e.*, without making any addition of information, because we thought that this reprinted publication will help us for reference. Therefore, the *Bengal Plants*, the *Flora of Madras*, the *Flora of Bombay*, Bihar and Orissa, the *Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain* have already been ordered to be reprinted. Some of them are being reprinted and within a few weeks will be ready. The bigger question of undertaking the publication of a comprehensive and up-to-date *Flora of India* still remains to be done. This will include all these amended regional publications and we hope to make these as complete and up-to-date as possible.

I may mention here that so far as the *Flora of India* is concerned, the last *Flora of India* which was written by Hooker needs a lot of revision because, since then, many of the important species appear to have disappeared either because of deforestation or because of flood or various other natural and man-made causes.

Shri Kamath: Are they becoming extinct?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has been stated by the Director of Botanical Survey of India that we will have to re-examine whether they exist in India or not now; if not, how many of them can be brought from outside. We are very much alive to this question; but, as I said, it will take some time to prepare an up-to-date *Flora of India*.. I consulted my friends and they say that it will surely take not less than 15 or 20 years to get it prepared. In the meantime, as I said, we are getting all these regional floras reprinted with additions and amendments made as our work on the up-to-date survey goes ahead.

With regard to medicinal plants and herbs, a lot of work is going on under the activities of various Ministries. The Botanical Survey of India is paying special attention to the collection and identification of medicinal herbs in the various parts of the country. Collection of various plants has been made in Assam, Sikkim and Nepal. Similarly, survey parties will visit Tehri-Garhwal, Kumaon hills and other areas in the western Himalayas.

He referred to certain work to be undertaken by our Drug Research Institutes and others with a view to finding out the active principles that are

contained in some of our known medicinal herbs. We are already doing that. And, under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a scheme for the cultivation and improvement of the quality of medicinal herbs has been taken.

Similarly, a number of sulphones and sulphoxides and alkaloids have been tested at the Institute at Jammu and Lucknow and they are supposed to be, probably, potential agents in the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis and aemebic dysentery. Two compounds in the sulphone series and two in the sulphoxide series have shown comparatively good effect and they are now in use for the treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis respectively. We hope, after some time, to increase the number of these drugs, and examine them from the point of view of identifying the active principles that are responsible for the cure of these diseases.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): If I may interrupt, that was not the point which I raised. I said that there are many drugs with known medicinal properties. In fact, 75 per cent. of the British pharmacopoeia drugs are Indian. We are exporting crude drugs and importing in return active principles and medicines derived out of them at fantastic prices.

Mr. Speaker: He is replying to that also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He has not caught the actual point.

Mr. Speaker: This is independent.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I wanted to know was whether they have any coordinated scheme to exploit these resources immediately—all the drugs that have already been known.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am referring to certain independent work that has been done.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That, I concede.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have discovered certain sulphones and sulphoxides for the cure of tuberculosis and leprosy.

As regards the general aspect of undertaking research work for finding out the known medicinal principles, we have already done a lot of work in the Research Institutes on the known medicines, the active principles of which have got the recognition of the foreigners and known to us. We are gradually coming to that. Our Indian medicines—whether they are metallic or otherwise—are being examined. There is a lot of work which has been done. We are now trying to systematically tackle this work, through a central machinery. For that a lot of co-ordination is necessary between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health, Natural Resources and Scientific Research and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The C.S.I.R. has taken the initiative and they have constituted a small committee of experts, doctors and physiologists. They have made certain recommendations which seem to be very important. Those recommendations are being examined by various Ministries and the idea is to set up a Central Institute which will look after, not only the research on active principles on medicines but also the growth and collection work of herbs. I hope the central authorities which will be constituted under the Institute of Scientific Research will tackle this problem to the satisfaction of most of us.

I will now take the question of oil because certain hon. Members have raised some questions more especially, my friend from Assam, Shri Sarmah was anxious to know about the establishment of a refinery that is proposed by the Assam Oil Company. As my hon. friend knows, a quantity of oil has been discovered in the Naharkatia oilfields of Assam. The Assam Oil Company holds a mining lease in a portion of this Naharkatia oilfields and the rest is held by them for prospecting purposes. According to the existing rules, if a private party complete prospecting and discovers oil, then, the first right of exploitation of oil from that oilfield where oil had been investigated by that party, goes to that party. It is for a number of years. First, it was 30 years. The Petroleum Concession Rules have since been amended. It has been reduced to 20 years *i.e.* the Oil Company which discovers the oil will get the right of mining and exploiting oil for a period of 20 years; and, if all goes well and if the Government of the time thinks it fit, it will extend it to another 20 years. Practically over the world, however the period of exploitation of an oilfield is a minimum of 40 years. Either it is a perpetual arrangement between the oil company and the government, that is,

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so long as the oil is found from the field, it will be continued to be exploited by the party and it does not contravene rules which are laid down in the agreement. There are countries where this period has been specified, say 60 years, 90 years, 80 years, 70 years, 40 years and so on. We have amended our Petroleum Concession Rules to 20 plus 20. The first period will be 20 years and, if all goes well, another period of 20 years. But, period is not very important in the present changed circumstances, when the Government of India have taken over the entire programme of oil prospecting for the whole country except certain areas where private companies like the Assam Oil Company or Stanvac are working. This is a very big programme and in the coming socialistic pattern of society, we believe in the overall control of the oil industry by Government. But as we have not yet learnt the entire know-how and have not all the equipment that we need to produce oil as quickly as possible, it has got to be on a basis of some sort of a mixed arrangement only where we like to invite private capital and private technicians who know the know-how to come and help us to discover the oil, produce it and give it to us on our own conditions. If we stop them altogether, the only corollary or essential conclusion is that the process of discovery of oil and production of oil will be slow. We cannot get out of this fact. You have to choose between two facts. Firstly, in regard to producing oil in as short a time as we all want it, we must remember that we are spending about Rs. 90 crores or Rs. 95 crores in exchange every year on the purchase of kerosene, petrol and other fuel and this will progressively grow—I do not know whether it will go up to Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 crores within this Plan period. Therefore, there is a great urgency that we must produce our own oil and produce it as soon as possible. Today our production is not more than about half a million tons. Perhaps we will consume by the end of this Plan period about 7, 8, 9, 10 or even 12 million tons—nobody knows—but how will you get these 12 million tons? If you go on importing it, we shall have to spend a colossal amount of money. Therefore, the only alternative is the alternative chosen by the Government, that is, to go on progressively taking over this work of production and exploration of oil by ourselves and not to stop the prospecting of oil by those who are doing it and welcome the aid and help from foreign technicians and foreign companies if we can enter into agreements in favour of our national interest.

Shri N. M. Lingam : May I know the extent of our partnership with the Assam Oil Company.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I was only referring to the general aspect of the question. I am sure the House supports the policy of the Government to take over the entire programme of oil exploration and production and refinery as quickly as possible but in the meantime, to take the assistance from wherever we can get —either independently or in co-operation with foreign companies—for producing our oil. There are certain companies which are already operating—the Assam Oil Company for Assam and the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company for Bengal. The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company is still in the prospecting stage; the Assam Oil Company is not wholly in the prospecting stage, but it has produced oil from a small area. The rest of the area is tackled for prospecting and other detailed investigation. Now, the proposal is to incorporate the entire work of area, including prospecting, into one Indian company, in which the Assam Oil Company will be a partner. The scheme of making arrangements to create an overall company to prospect and produce oil in Assam is going on. As negotiations for this are still going on, the House will agree with me that it will not be proper for me to refer to it in detail or even give an outline of the terms and conditions under negotiation today. As soon as the arrangement is completed with regard to the Assam Oil Company and for the creation of an Indian rupee company, the matter or the main outline of the agreement will be laid on the Table of the House. If the House so wishes, they can, of course, satisfy themselves with regard to this matter later on.

Shri Kamath: Will you come before the House before the agreement is finalised ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : No, Sir. The Government do not propose to come before the House before the finalisation of these terms because we think they are in a position to understand and assess the entire situation and then to finalise the arrangement. After that, of course, the basis of the agreement will

be known to the House and then they can comment and approve or disapprove as they like.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): May I know whether Government propose to adhere to the announcement made by the Education Minister in a Press Conference about a fortnight ago that Government will take not less than 51 per cent. of shares?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Government is trying its best to obtain the maximum and the most favourable conditions from our friends, the Assam Oil Company. I do not know which way the wind will blow, but as I said, if the control of the administration, of technical management and all that is satisfactory to us, we shall arrive at an agreement. If it is not, we shall not. As I said just now, I am not at all in a position to say anything about this or commit myself in respect of any one of the specific terms before us to-day.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Will you take the general sentiments of the House before you come to a final agreement?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister go on; we have had too many questions.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Would the Minister please tell us if Government will come before the House at least for ratification of whatever agreement they think it necessary to come to? Do we have that assurance, namely, that ratification will be done by the House?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The House has so many opportunities to approve or disapprove of the steps taken by Government. As I said, there will be an opportunity for the House when they get to know the basis of the agreement arrived at between the Assam Oil Company and the Government, and then it is open to Members to comment, criticise, approve or disapprove of the action taken by the Government.

As regards Bengal basin, oil prospecting is going on. This arrangement is also so far between the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company of U.S.A. and the Government of India. They have reached the stage of test drilling, and it is hoped that very soon it will begin and then we shall know whether there is sufficient oil there for exploitation or not. The stage will then come for us to talk about it, but we hope we shall get a good amount of oil from Bengal. Our friends, the Standard-Vacuum Oil technicians and scientists, say that we would get good information only after test drilling operations are over and results examined.

With regard to the work that is being undertaken by us, we have started our oil exploration programme work in various parts of the country—Cambay, Jaisalmer and Punjab almost simultaneously. Now we are thinking of including the programme of preliminary survey in certain parts of the Gangetic Valley of U.P. also. In certain parts the work of oil exploration has gone well and is pretty advanced. I am glad to announce that in Punjab after lot of consideration and deliberations and conferences between our geologists and the foreign friends who have come to assist us from U.S.S.R. we have decided to start a number of test drillings and put a number of bore holes in an area which is considered favourable for oil or gas. The first test drill is expected to be commenced immediately before the monsoon sets in. Let us hope that we shall succeed in locating oil. If we get favourable structures, we shall have another hole put in there after three or four months, and in this process, we shall gradually get into the know-how and shall take over from our foreign technicians gradually who may go home because they will have by that time given sufficient training to us.

I will very briefly refer to the programme of the Government for the development of non-ferrous metals. It is a very important programme in the Second Plan. It includes minerals like diamond, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, sillimanite and a number of other ores which may not be so important.

With regard to diamond, Government attaches great importance to the production of diamond not because it is interested in gem diamonds; but because it is interested in industrial diamonds. They are found mixed with gem diamonds. We require these natural industrial diamonds for so many purposes. Almost all modern industrial tools must contain diamonds for cutting and things like that. We have got a diamond mine in Panna which is now being worked by a private company. We propose to take it directly under the Government. Necessary steps are being expeditiously taken to examine

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the entire question that is involved in the process of taking over, that is, the way in which it should be taken over and the method of exploitation and the targets that we shall have to put before us. Just now, the private company is producing diamonds worth about six lakhs of rupees.

Shri Kamath: Since when?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Perhaps they have started three years back; I am not sure. But it is not even one-hundredth of what we want. As soon as we take it over, we hope to produce much larger quantities of diamonds. We cannot at present say what it will be but within this Plan period we propose to multiply it by 20-40 times, if possible. The entire scheme is being examined by us and we propose to associate small "raisers" as they call who will work on surface diamonds. It is proposed to organise them—these small workers—into co-operatives. We shall produce the surface diamonds with their help. So far as deep diamond mining is concerned, we shall mechanise the process and produce diamonds more quickly from that area. Therefore, it will be a mixed sort of system where we shall ask the workers' co-operation also in this interesting programme of producing diamonds in the country.

So far as copper is concerned, it is another very important programme before us. We are producing only 7,000 tons of copper per year from Bihar. It is done by a private company. We now propose to take over future copper mining also directly under the Government. It will also be in the nationalised sector. The question of taking over the copper mines belonging to private sector but not being worked is being tackled by us and such mines as do not belong to the private sector and belong to us—there detailed investigations are rapidly going on in order to produce copper ore. We must complete the programme of detailed investigations of the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the particular mine. We are busy with it. We have completed it in certain areas by putting a number of holes, etc. We are examining the details. The copper content of our ore is about three per cent. which is considered fairly satisfactory from the point of exploitation of copper ore. We propose to take over one copper mine during the Second Plan and it will, most probably, be in Rajasthan. The Russian experts who had given us advice on this question have only confirmed the findings of Indian geologists.

I wish to say that we have got a good number of geologists. But we have not got sufficient geophysists and drillers who are also the prime movers in the entire process of mineral exploitation. The Russian experts have confirmed our findings and we hope that the taking up of one good copper mine will be satisfactorily handled by the Ministry in this Plan period.

With regard to lead and zinc, they are being exploited by a private company in Rajasthan. They are handling very little quantity of lead and zinc ore at present—perhaps 300 tons. We are asking them to step up their ore production from 300 to 500 tons this year and then to 1,000 tons very soon. They have agreed to raise the production of lead and zinc ore from 300 to 1,000 tons within a reasonable period. We are taking steps to expedite progress in that front also.

Some question was raised about our export policy.

Shri Kamath: What about gold?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We do not attach importance to gold as we do to coal or petroleum or lignite, if I may say so, because lignite is much more valuable to us in the south than gold.

Shri Kamath: What about nationalisation of Kolar mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If somebody is keen, he is most welcome. It will be our effort to co-operate and to help the State Ministry or the private sector if they want to produce gold.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore-Reserved-Sch. Castes): What is the action taken by the Government with regard to the nationalisation scheme of the Kolar Gold Fields?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is being considered at a high level by the Government of India and the Mysore Government and very soon some sort of a decision is likely to be arrived at. In view of the policy that has been outlined by the Government we welcome State Governments if they want to nationalise the mines without prejudice to the work. If some one can produce ore and earn a lot of money they are most welcome and it would be our endeavour to give them advice and extend our co-operation to the State Governments

which undertake this work so that it may be a success from the national point of view.

Regarding export of ores, some hon. Members have rightly said that our export policy should be liberal. I agree. I personally do not believe in too much conservation. If we are to earn foreign exchange, we should have to adopt a policy of liberal export of ore so far as it is consistent with our national demand. For instance, if we want to exploit a particular rich coal for ourselves for the next five years or so, surely we should conserve and not allow export of that coal. Where we have plenty of ore—for instance, iron, manganese, mica, etc.—it should be our endeavour to earn as much money as we could by exporting these mineral ore. So far as our Ministry is concerned, we advise the concerned Ministry to pursue a policy of such liberalisation of export as is consistent with the national demand.

There is another aspect of it. We should not care too much to conserve. Who knows, after five or fifteen years, substitutes may be discovered and the value of the present mineral may go down whether it is iron or manganese or mica. Therefore, we have to strike a balance from the points of view of exploitation and conservation of our ores in the policy in which the Production Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry are pursuing for using the mineral resources. We are going to have refractory bricks now manufactured in our own country. We will not have any need to import too many refractory bricks now. All this will mean, ultimately, a much progressive exploitation and use of our mineral ores like mica and chromite.

For all this, basically, as was mentioned by my friend Shri Sivamurthi Swami, and some friends on this side, a lot of expansion of the Geological Survey of India is required. Unless the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines are allowed to expand enormously, it is not possible, either for the Ministry of Production, for the Ministry of Iron and Steel, or for the Ministry of Agriculture or for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to undertake all the programmes which are to-day our Commitments. I am afraid if the present demand of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research is curtailed by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, there mght have to be going back on the specific programmes laid down by the different Ministries. It is we who supply them the necessary data. We tell the Irrigation and Power Ministry whether the foundation necessary for a dam is solid or not. If we say that it is not, then they will have to abandon the programme. If we have not got enough number of geologists and drillers, then we will have to tell them that it will take us many more years to give them that information. Therefore, encouraged by the support I have obtained from you, I am going to make efforts in persuading the Ministry of Finance to give us more money so that our national programme of development is not delayed.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof: Demands Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 137."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 79—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

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31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 80—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 81—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 82—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 83—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 84—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 85—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

DEMAND No. 86—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 127, 128 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As the House is aware, 5 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for leaders of Groups.

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 43—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 44—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,02,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND NO. 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 128—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,18,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,72,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद-दक्षिण): सब से पहले मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूं कि उन तमाम लोगों को धन्यवाद दूं जो लोग हल के पीछे पीछे चलते हैं और अपना काम करते हैं। आज भी आप देखेंगे कि इस अप्रैल के महीने में और इतनी कड़ी धुप में वे लोग अपने काम में लगे हुए हैं और कटाई तथा जुताई करते होंगे। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां पर लगभग ७० प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर ही अपने जीवन निर्वाह के लिये निर्भर करते हैं। इनमें से केवल १० करोड़ लोग ही ऐसे हैं जिन को हर रोज काम करने का मौका मिलता है। बाकी लोगों के लिये कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है जिस से कि उनको पूरे दिन का काम मिल सके।

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

हमारे यहां जो प्रति एकड़ खेती की उपज होती है, वह भी बहुत कम होती है । इसके बहुत से कारण है जिनमें मैं अभी नहीं जाना चाहता । हमारे देश में वे लोग जो नौकरी करते हैं, चाहे कल कारखानों में चाहे दूसरी जगहों पर, प्रति व्यक्ति ८०० और १७०० के बीच के पदार्थ उत्पादित करते है । इसके मुकाबले में जो लोग खेती का काम करते हैं, उनका प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन केवल ५०० रुपया का होता है। इससे यह अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये कि जिन लोगों के पास खेती की जमीन भी नहीं है वे भी इतनी ही रकम का पदार्थ उत्पादित करते है । इसी उत्पादन के अनुपात में ही खेती तथा कल-कारखानों में काम करनेवाले लोगों की वार्षिक आय भी होती है पर यह आय केवल उन लोगों की है जोकि खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं और जिनकी तादाद १० करोड़ ३६ लाख के करीब है । हमारे देश में २४ करोड़ लोग खेती पर जीवन निर्वाह करते है और इनमें से कोई सवा आठ करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास खेती करने के लिये जमीन नहीं है । चूंकि हमारे देश में इतनी भारी तादाद में लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं और मेहनत से यह अपना काम करते हैं यही कारण हैं कि मैंनें उनको धन्यवाद दिया है ।

आज हमें आजाद हुए कोई ८ वर्ष हो गए हैं परन्तु हम भूमि व्यवस्था में कोई समुचित परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकें हैं । जो लोग खेती में लगे हुए हैं , जैसे की मैंने अभी कहा उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय भी बहुत कम है और उनमें से सवा आठ करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास तनिक भी जमीन नहीं है । इन लोगों की प्रति परिवर आय ४४७ रुपये है और प्रति परिवार खर्च ४६१ रुपये है । अब जिस तरह से यह लोग अपना निर्वाह करते हैं उसका अंदाजा सहज हीं लगाया जा सकता है । इससे तो वही पुरानी कहावत चरितार्थ होती है, कि ये लोग कर्ज में जन्मते हैं, कर्ज सें जीते हैं और कर्ज सें ही मरते हैं । इस स्थिति में आज भी, जबकि हम आजाद हो गए हैं, कोई तबदीली नहीं आई है । यह बहुत ही दुःख की बात है । इन लोगों की आर्थिक दशा बहुत दयनीय है । इनकी आय में कोई खास वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । इनकी आय न बढ़ने के अनेकों कारण हैं, इसको मैं मानता हूं । परन्तु जब उनकी यह हालत है तो किस प्रकार हमारे वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर गई है और साथ ही वह उन पर टैक्सों का बोझ लादने का प्रयत्न करते हैं । वह कहते हैं कि चूंकि इन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर गई है इस वास्ते मैं यह उचित समझता हूं कि कपड़े पर टैक्स लगा दिया जाए और उन्होंने लगा भी दिया है । लेकिन मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि यदि वह देश का दौरा करने का कष्ट उठायें और केवल शहरों तक ही अपनी गतिविधियों को सीमित न रखें और गावों की ओर भी ध्यान दें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि इस वक्त किसानों के ऊपर पहले सें ज्यादा बोझ पड़ा हुआ है । उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नही हुआ है । आप अस्पतालों की ही बात ले लीजिये । अगर किसी किसान का लड़का या लड़की बीमार पड़ जाती है तो उसको यह सुविधा नहीं है कि वह जाकर सरकारी अस्पताल में उसको दाखिल करवा दें । बगैर घूस के कहीं काम ही नहीं चलता है । यही हाल पुलिस का है । वह भी बगैर घूस के काम नहीं करती है । अगर आज मुझे कोई मारता है और मैं रिपोर्ट लिखवाने पुलिस स्टेशन जाता हूं तो बिना रुपया लिये कोई मेरी रिपोर्ट भी दर्ज नहीं करेगा । यही हालत मुकदम्मों की है । बिना घूस दिए अगर आप चाहें कि आप के मुकदम्में का फैसला हो जाए तो यह नामुमकिन बात है । इस तरह सें जो बोझ पहले किसानों के ऊपर थे उनमें बजाय कमी होने के वृद्धि ही हुई है ।

मैं मानता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमिशन में अच्छे अच्छे आदमी हैं और हमें गौरव है कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री उसके सभापति हैं । प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह फैसला किया है कि जितने खेत हैं उनकी गणना की जाए, उनका सैंसस (गणना) लिया जाए । आज १९ राज्यों में गणना समाप्त हो गई है । लेकिन इन किसानों की इस गणना के दौरान में कितनी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ी है इसका ज्ञान शायद प्लानिंग कमिशन को नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय प्लानिंग कमिशन को बताये कि यदि आज देश सें २९ करोड़ ६० लाख एकड़ में खेती होती है तो यह मेरा दावा है कि सैंसस करने वालों ने किसानों से २९ करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये कम से कम बतौर घूस के जरूर वसूल किए होंगे । कई जगहों सें हम नें अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि एक एक दस्तावीज को देखने के लिए पांच पांच और दस दस रुपये लिए गए हैं और यदि किसानों ने देने सें इन्कार किया तो उनसे कहा गया कि यह जमीन तुम्हारी नहीं है दूसरे के नाम की है । यह बोझ जो किसानों पर पड़ा है यह दूसरी किस्म का बोझ है ।

अब ट्यूबवैल्स को ले लीजिये । यह कहा गया है कि २,६५० ट्यूबवैल्स बनाए जा रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त और ७५० ट्यूबवैल्स ग्रो मोर

फूड (अधिक अन्न उपजाओ) के अन्तर्गत बनाए जा रहे हैं। अगर सरकार एक ट्यूबवैल बनवाती है तो वह ५०,००० या ६०,००० रुपया उस पर खर्च करती है। लेकिन अगर एक किसान बनाता है या अध्यक्ष महोदय आप खुद बनवायें तो १,३०० या १,४०० या १,५०० रुपया ही आपका एक साधारण ट्यूबवैल बनवाने में खर्च होगा। या ज्यादा से ज्यादा २० हजार लगेगा। लेकिन बीस हजार और साठ हजार में तो बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है और इसका बोझ कर के रूप में किसानों पर पड़ता है। यह बोझ इतना बढ़ गया है कि वह असह्य हो गया है। जिस चीज पर १५ हजार खर्च होने चाहिये अगर उस पर ६० हजार खर्च किये जायें तो कर जो निर्धारित होगा वह तो ६० हजार के हिसाब से ही होगा और इससे किसान का बोझ और कई गुना बढ़ जायेगा। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जहां पानी की दर ५ रुपया प्रति एकड़ होनी चाहिये वहां वह १५ रुपये प्रति एकड़ निर्धारित की जाती है। इससे किसानों की स्थिति कमजोर पड़ जाती है। इतना ही नहीं है। चाहे लेंड मेंसस हो, चाहे ट्यूबवैल हो, चाहे कचहरी हो, चाहे पुलिस हो कहीं पर भी उसका काम आसानी से नहीं निकलता। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज सन् १९५६ में हम किसानों को या खेतों पर काम करने वालों को इतनी स्वतंत्रता नहीं दे सके हैं कि वे बड़े अफ़सरों के सामने सिर उठाकर बात कर सकें। इससे मैं एक दुःखद चीज समझता हूं अगर आज आदमी कचहरी जाता है तो कांपते कांपते जाता है, किसी बड़े अफ़सर के सामने जाता है तो कांपते कांपते जाता है। मैं इस स्थिति को हटाना चाहता हूं।

हमारी स्थिति कमजोर होने का एक दूसरा कारण और है। अभी होली के दिनों में नार्थ बिहार में बीस रुपये और पच्चीस रुपये मन पर भी गेहूं नहीं मिलता था। अभी त्रिपुरा से शिकायत मिली है कि वहां २५ और ३० रुपये मन चावल मिलता है। अगर सरकार के चावल के खरीद के दाम ११ रुपये प्रतिमन तो त्रिपुरा से ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेज लगाने के बाद १५ या १६ रुपये के भाव से मिलना चाहिये आज हम देखते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में और पंजाब में तिलहन खूब पैदा होता है लेकिन बंगाल में तेल दो रुपये सेर भी नहीं मिल पाता। अगर इस बढ़ी हुई कीमत का लाभ किसान को मिलता तब भी कुछ संतोष होता। लेकिन होता यह है कि फसल के मौके पर किसान को तो ८ रुपये प्रतिमन के भाव से दाम दिया जाता है। बाद में दाम बढ़ जाता है।

कहा जाता है कि किसान ढीले हैं। लेकिन अगर वास्तव में देखा जाय तो उन्होंने उत्पादन काफ़ी बढ़ा दिया है। जहां सन् १९५० में उत्पादन का आंकड़ा ६३·४ था वहां आज, यानी पिछले साल, का आंकड़ा ११३·९ है। लेकिन भाव सन् १९५० में ११३·९ था वह आज गिर कर ७७·१ रह गया है। इस तरह से उसकी आय कम हो गयी है। मोटे ढंग से भी अगर किसी साधारण आदमी को समझाया जाये तो वह समझ लेगा कि इस प्रकार किसान की आय में कमी हो गयी है। अब इसका मुकाबला आप औद्योगिक उत्पादन से कीजिये। उसके उत्पादन का मूल्य जो कि सन् १९५० में १०४ था वह बढ़ कर ११५·९ हो गया और दूसरी ओर किसान के उत्पादन का मूल्य जो कि सन् १९५०में ११३ था वह गिर कर ७७ रह गया। औद्योगिक उत्पादन के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। वह संगठित व्यवसाय है इसलिये उसके उत्पादन के मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अब आप देखिये कि शूगर (चीनी) फैक्टरी वाले कहते हैं कि जहां तक फैक्ट्री के खेतों का प्रश्न है चाहे वे ५ हजार एकड़ के हों या दस हजार एकड़ के हों उनके लिए कोई सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिये और वह बात मान ली गयी है और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी इस बारे में एक पेराग्राफ लिख दिया है, क्योंकि इस व्यवसाय का उन पर दबाव है।

ला मिनिस्टर साहब कहते थे कि हम क्या रिपोर्ट तैयार करें। अगर केवल उनको रिपोर्ट में यही कहना है कि इस साल में कौन कौन से कानून बने तब तो कोई बड़ी रिपोर्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी बतलायें कि साधारण आदमी को अब कचहरियों में पहले के मुकाबले में कितनी अधिक सुविधा मिलने लगी है ताकि लोगों की स्थिति का कुछ दिग्दर्शन हो सके।

श्री कामत : आप दुरुस्त कहते हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जब किसान के यहां पैदावार होती है तो उसको उसका कम से कम दाम मिलता है। लेकिन जिस दिन उसके घर में वह चीज खत्म हो जाती है तो उसी का उसको दुगना दाम देना पड़ता है और कभी कभी दुगना दाम देने पर भी उसको वह चीज नहीं मिलती।

इसी प्रश्न के साथ भूमि व्यवस्था का सवाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, इस वक्त २४,६६,००,००० आदमी खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। इनमें से केवल १६ करोड़ आदमी

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

ऐसे हैं जिनके पास अपनी खेती हैं। बाकी के पास यानी ८ करोड़ के पास, अपनी खेती नहीं है। आज प्लानिंग कमिशन सीलिंग लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करती है लेकिन जिस वर्ग पर सीलिंग लगानी है वह संगठित है। इसलिये इस प्रश्न का कोई निर्णय ही नहीं हो पा रहा है और सब के के सब इसमें फंसे हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न को उस आदमी के दृष्टिकोण से सोचा जाये जिसके पास अपनी कोई जमीन नहीं है। हमको यह सोचना है कि हम उस आदमी को जमीन कैसे दें। आज हालत यह है कि किसी भी प्रदेश में यह सीलिंग का प्रश्न हल नहीं हो पाया है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश वगैरह दो चार प्रदेशों में कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन वह भी भविष्य के लिये है कि भविष्य में कोई ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं खरीद सकेगा। इस समय हमारे देश में २९ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि पर खेती होती है। वैसे कुल खेती योग्य भूमि हमारे यहां ४१ करोड़ ७० लाख एकड़ है। उसमें अगर हम सिंचाई वाली ५ करोड़ १७ लाख भूमि भी जोड़ लें तो कुल जमीन ४६ करोड़ ८७ लाख एकड़ होती है। हमारे पास कुल खेती करने वाले आदमी २४ करोड़ हैं। मोटे तौर पर इनको हम १० बीघा फी परिवार के हिसाब से दे सकते हैं। ऐसा करने के लिए जरूर कड़ाई करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि ऐसा करने से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। हमारी गवर्नमेंट दो तीन साल से जापानी तरीके के प्रयोग कर रही है और उनमें सफलता भी मिली है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उन्नत तरीकों से खेती की जाय तो १० बीघे में भी काफी पैदावार हो सकती है। और मेरा तो बिश्वास है कि छोटा किसान ज्यादा पैदावार करता है। जिस के पास एक एकड़ भूमि है वह उसमें सब्जी बोकर काफी पैसा कमा लेता है। तो हो सकता है कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनकी जमीन से कम पैदावार होती हो।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे एक और शिकायत है। वह यह है कि हम जो मदद देते हैं वह ज्यादातर बड़े लोगों को पहुंचती है जिनका गवर्नमेंट के अफ़सरों से ज्यादा मेल होता है। और यह स्वाभाविक है क्योंकि अफ़सर लोग भी अगर गांवों में जाते हैं तो इन्हीं बड़े लोगों के यहां जाते हैं। इसलिये चाहे कुंआ खोदने की बात हो, चाहे ट्यूबवैल लगाने की बात हो, चाहे और कुछ करना हो, जो सहायता हम देते हैं उसका ज्यादातर हिस्सा बड़े लोगों को पहुंचता है।

जहां तक कोआपरेटिव का सवाल है उसका भी यही हाल है। साधारण आदमी को तो कोआपरेटिव के मानी भी नहीं मालूम। जो बड़े लोग ह वे कोआपरेटिव से भी ज्यादा लाभ उठा लेते हैं। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि वे शत प्रतिशत लाभ स्वयं ही उठा लेते हैं, लेकिन जो हम इस मत में सहायता देते हैं उसका अधिकांश भाग उन्हीं को मिलता है। इसमें थोड़े सुधार की गुंजाइश है।

अब लोगों को बसाने का सवाल है। जहांतक खेतिहर मजदूर को बसाने का सवाल है उसमें अभी बहुत कम प्रगति हुई है। कोई एक सौ व्यक्तियों को ही भोपाल के मिकेनाइज्ड फार्म पर बसाया गया है। आंन्ध्र में ५४० परिवारों को बसाने की योजना है और कच्छ में १३० परिवारों को बसानें की योजना है। उत्तर प्रदेश में १००० परिवारों को बसाने की योजना है। पता नहीं कि अभी तक वे लोग बसाये गये या नहीं।

1 P.M.

इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि जिनके पास नहीं है उनको देने में अनेकों कठिनाइयों के ही कारण सरकार नहीं बसा सकी होगी लेकिन वह कौनसी ताक़त है जो इन कठिनाइयों पर विजय पाने की क्षमता रखती है? उन कठिनाइयों को हमें हटाना चाहिये और उस रोडे को हमें हटा देना चाहिये।

सीलिंग मुक़र्रर करने की बात जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा, उस भूल भुलैयां में हम लोग परेशान हैं और यह हक़ीक़त है कि सीलिंग एक बड़ी जटिल समस्या है और इसका निर्णय देश के तमाम वर्गों को देख कर करना चाहिये और इस बारे में कामत जी के शब्दों में एक सी समदर्शी नीति अख्तियार करनी चाहिये और एक पैमाने से हम सब की आय को कूतें, चाहे वह मजदूर हों और चाहे वह बड़ा से बड़ा टाटानगर की फैक्ट्री का मैनेजर हो और हमें उन दोनों को एक दृष्टि से और एक जुए में नाथना चाहिये और मैं तो कहूंगा छोटे बड़े मुलाजिमों को बराबर तनख्वाह मिले और अगर कोई उनमें से ज्यादा अक़लमंद हों तो वह अपनी अक़ल की मुफ़्त सेवा प्रदान करें।

श्री कामत : वे बुद्धिदान दें।

डॉ० राम सुभग सिंह: ठीक है, उनको बुद्धिदान देना चाहिये। अगर एक में दूसरे मुलाजिम की अपेक्षा अधिक बुद्धि है तो उनको यह शोभा नहीं देता कि उस बुद्धि के एवज में वह कुछ अधिक रुपया लें और यह मुआविजे वाली बात में उचित नहीं समझता। और यही कारण है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने सीलिंग के बारे में जो रुख अपनाया है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं और उसको फेल्योर मानता हूं और यह क्या बात है कि उसने

अभी तक इस बारे में जिस उचित ढंग से विचार करना चाहिये था, उसने विचार नहीं किया है और जिससे प्रेरित होकर प्रान्तीय सरकार उसको अपने यहां कार्यान्वित करें या जिससे हम लोग उत्साहित होकर खुद ब खुद शिक्षित हो जायें और उसको कार्य रूप में परिणत करने लगें ।

लैंड रिफ़ार्म कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में फ़ैमिली होल्डिंग के लिये कहा गया है कि १६०० रुपये जिसकी ग्रास इनकम हो, चाहे १२०० रूपये नेट इनकम हो, वह फ़ैमिली होल्डिंग है । बड़ी से बड़ी जो फ़ैमिली होगी उसका ६ गुना देंगे और चाहे पर्सनल कल्टिवेशन के लिये तीन गुना तक दे सकते हैं । अब पर्सनल और इमपर्सनल के साथ साथ यह जो लैंड मैनेजमेंट और एक कोआपरेटिव मैनेजमेंट की बात की जाती है और यह जो आपके लैंड सेंसस करने वाले मुलाजिम हैं, इनके जरिये जिस तरह से काम चलाया जाता है, उससे क्या इस योजना की सफलता की आशा की जा सकती है ? आप जबरदस्ती देश के किसानों पर लैंड का मैनेजमेंट करने के लिये एक मैनेजर बैठाल सकते हैं और जिस तरह से कि इनकम टैक्स वाले जिसको कि इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये, उसके लिये भी लिख देते हैं कि इससे इनकम टैक्स लिया जाय उसी तरह यहां भी धांधली बाजी चलेगी क्योंकि ऐफ़ीसेंट फ़ार्म्स के सर्टिफ़िकेट जो यह ही लोग देंगे, अब चाहे कृषि इंस्पेक्टर दें चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट एग्रीकलचर आफ़िसर दें, उनका वही रवैया रहने वाला है जैसा कि इनकम टैक्स के अफ़सरान का रहता है कि सबको अविश्वास की नजर से देखा जाय । जहां तक इस डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लूक है मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने गांवों को इसने अपने ढंग से चलाने की कोशिश की और उसमें इसको सफलता मिली ? और जहां तक सरकार द्वारा डेरी फ़ार्म के चलाने का सम्बन्ध है मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा ऐसा सरकारी डेरी फ़ार्म है जो मुनाफ़े में चला हो या चल रहा है ? अगर कोई भी सरकारी डेरी फ़ार्म मुनाफ़े में नहीं चल रहा तो हे मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि किसान उससे क्या सीखेगा ? सरकार के डेरीफ़ार्मों से क्या हमारे किसान भाई कुछ भी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकते हैं ? सरकार के जबलपुर और डुमरावे के डेरीफ़ार्म या तो टूट रहे हैं या घाटे में जा रहे हैं । हम लोग देहात में एक गाय या भैंस पालते हैं तो वह एक गाय या भैंस पाल कर ५,७ आदमी के एक परिवार का भरण पोषण की व्यवस्था करते हैं । आप उस शख्स को जो एक गाय, या एक भैंस पालता है उसको मदद देने की क्या व्यवस्था करते हैं ? हरिनघटा डेरीफार्म को १ करोड़ ६० लाख रुपये देने की व्यवस्था है और २० करोड़ रुपये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डेरीफ़ार्मों पर खोलने के लिय रक्खे गये हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी डेरीफ़ार्मों का काम जिस प्रकार चल रहा है वह उत्साहप्रद नहीं है और उनके काम में घाटा ही दिखाई पड़ता है । हरिनघटा आरे और करनाल में इस तरह के डेरीफ़ार्म की बातें चल रही हैं और हम काफ़ीरुपया उन पर खर्च कर देते हैं और हम देख रहे हैं कि वहां पर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं होता है और चूंकि हम किसानों को कोई मदद नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिये हमारे किसानों की आर्थिक रीढ की हड्डी दिन प्रतिदिन कमजोर होती जाती है लेकिन रिपोर्ट में यह दिया जाता है कि इन किसानों की अवस्था प्रतिदिन सुधरती जाती है तो सुधरती इस माने में है कि हम अपने बाहुबल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं लेकिन आप की सहायताएं उन लोगों तक नहीं पहूंच पातीं जो लोग कि सचमुच उसके पाने के हक़दार हैं । इसीलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि, यों तो हमें अपने मंत्री महोदयों में पूर्ण विश्वास है और मैं उन की क्षमता का भी क़ायल हूं कि जो भी चीज रक्खी जाती है उसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कर लेते हैं लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि यह जो यंत्र है इसमें बहुत ज्यादा सुधार की आवश्यकता है । लैंड सेंसस और ट्यूबवैल आदि योजनाएं इसमें शक़ नहीं कि बड़ी अच्छी योजनाएं हैं और अगर ठीक तरह इन पर कार्य किया जाय तो हमारे देश के किसानों और गांवों की दशा बहुत कुछ बेहतर हो सकती है और देश समृद्ध हो सकता है लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिन लोगों और जिस मशीनरी पर इन योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक चलाने का भार है, उनमें से आप खराब तत्वों को निकाल बाहर करिये और उस मशीनरी को पूरी तरह से ओवरहाल करिये क्योंकि आज लैंड सेंसस को ले कर किसानोंमें एक अविश्वास की भावना सी पैदा हो गई है क्योंकि वे देखते हैं कि इसको लेकर काफ़ी गड़बड़ी चलती है और घूसखोरी भी चलती है । इसलिये अगर आप इन चीजों पर ध्यान देंगे और इनको सुधारेंगें तो आपकी यह सारी योजनायें कामयाब भी होंगी और दूसरी चीजों पर भी इसका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): My cut motion refers to a subject which has never been raised in this House before. It refers to the indiscriminate slaughter of game in the forests of this country.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Sir, while we are paying increasing attention to preserve our cattle life, nobody in this House appears concerned with this very serious problem, that since independence and more especially since 1950, slaughter of our fauna wealth has been going on at such an indiscriminate rate that my own view—which is shared by many *shikaris*—is that within about fifteen years or so, no real wild life will be left in India.

Sir, there is some kind of a Board for the preservation of wild life in this country. I expect the Minister to tell us something about it. I am not pointing my finger at this Board. They are perhaps well-intentioned and good people; but their powers are limited. Our game laws are good. They are game laws that used to be in force before 1947. On paper they are good. But I regret to say, in practice they are virtually a dead letter. I do not know whether any of the Ministers who are in charge of this portfolio know anything about *shikar*. Sir, I am one of that tribe of *shikaris* whose number is fast dwindling.

What is the position around Delhi and its surrounding areas of Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab? Four years ago we could go out to a distance of thirty miles and bag a black buck with a horn length of 20 to 24 inches. No person who is worth the name of a *shikari* would shoot a black buck with a horn length of less than 20 inches. But today black buck with good heads are not visible. You see them occasionally, but you do not see them in herds, which one could see four or five years ago. Today it is virtually impossible to see black buck with horn lengths of 24 inches, or even 20 inches, around Delhi. The same position obtains in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is my home State. It happens to be the home State of my hon. friend Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh. It also used to be the home of the best shooting in India. What is the position in Madhya Pradesh today? Four years ago you could go to a block 30 miles from my home town of Jubbulpore. The places used to be infested with cheetal and sambur. Today they are not only not infested with cheetal or sambur; it is virtually impossible to get a stag with any kind of a length of horn.

What are the reasons? It is difficult to give them any kind of precise order of priority. In Delhi there has been a tremendous influx of refugees. And in the kind of way that we practise our democracy, any and every person has been given a game licence. And I regret to say that the majority of people misconstrue a game licence to mean licence to shoot game irrespective of season, sex or age. I regret to say this, too that we have the added affliction of so many Americans in Delhi. They go out in jeeps. The Americans are as unsporting *shikaris* as the majority of our own people. They slaughter game irrespective of season, sex or age.

Then, I regret to say this, too, that among the worst offenders are your military officers. If any one goes out on a holiday, he will see military officers very much in evidence, and what is more, military vehicles very much in evidence. Many of these people who call themselves *shikaris*, including the military and the Americans, do not seem to realise that it is an unpardonable violation of the *shikari* code—it used to be a crime for any decent *shikari*—to shoot a doe or a hind; they shoot them indiscriminately. In a place like Delhi you have a not negligible number of persons who have commercialised *shikar*. Most of your Delhi hotels are supplied by the so-called *shikaris* with venison or deer or jungle fowl.

Bird life is also disappearing. I do not know whether any of my friends eat meat or partridge. Partridge, in large number, are snared by the villagers. All that is disappearing. In Madhya Pradesh the position is as bad. The pattern is the same. The worst offenders are the villagers with their crop protection guns. They sit up over water holes and, as you know, in the summer as the places dry up the animals congregate around the few water holes : the villagers then slaughter them with their crop protection guns, whether they are doe or hind or just young animals.

I am speaking from experience. The military personnel in Madhya Pradesh are among the worst offenders. I have gone out shooting. The senior forest officials plead helplessness in the matter. They say "we cannot help it". The military go out. They are a law unto themselves. The military officers do not even bother to take out permits. In government reserves no one is supposed to shoot without a permit. But they do not bother.

I will give only one very scandalous example, which highlights what is taking place and which represents not the exception but the rule. A very senior military officer was caught poaching, in the heart of one of the jungles in Madhya Pradesh. The case was put up for prosecution. If that had happened before independence, the person would probably have been cashiered. The difference, today, is that instead of even being tried for even an ordinary forest offence, the military authorities intervened and the case was quashed. It is a crying shame that any officer who calls himself a gentleman should poach, and worse shame that the governmental machinery should be used on his behalf to hush up the case.

Then, apart from the military, we have the timber contractors in forests like Madhya Pradesh, where there is extensive timber. Every timber contractor, irrespective of the fact as to whether he knows how to handle a gun, every one of them carries a gun. And they shoot indiscriminately. I do not know whether my friends are aware of this. It is a serious matter. Those who are really *shikaris* are the greatest protectors of wild life; not the vegetarians; not the miserable speciments who pose as *shikaris*.

What is happening in Madhya Pradesh? Tiger and panther are beginning to lift cattle—because they cannot get their natural food—from the heart of the villages. Last year I shot a panther. Normally a panther does not kill cows. It had killed twelve cows in one month. And today, in the hot weather, an average tiger kills between twenty and thirty cattle in one month. Not only that. They are taking to man-eating. I do not know whether my friends are interested, but there is a tremendous increase of this man-eating. That is because of two reasons. One is because of the complete slaughter of your deer and antelope species. The second is because your so-called *shikaris*, the military, the timber contractors and villagers are too afraid to observe the code that when a person wounds a carnivore he must follow and kill it. They have never heard of that code. That is, if you wound an animal you must follow it up and kill it. They do not do it. They wound it, but they are too afraid to follow it up and kill it. The result is that these animals take to man-eating.

What is the remedy? I regret to say that our Ministers are not concerned. Most of them are vegetarians. They subscribe to this creed of non-violence.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): We eat meat-eaters, not only meat.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am glad to hear that. I would ask my friend to go one step further and become a *shikari*.

What is happening in Madhya Pradesh? The forest officials have told me that they have pleaded with the Ministers to take away the crop protecion guns from the villagers during the hot season, that is during April, May and June. There is no crop to be protected during this period. Yet that is the period during which all the slaughter of game is done. But nothing is done.

Then, we have to stop poaching. I say this, that the Ministers from here should take a hand in the matter. They should see that when any one, whether he is a military officer or any one else, is caught poaching, that is, shooting in government reserves without a permit, his guns should be confiscated. His shooting licence should be permanently cancelled, irrespective of any kind of punishment or fine that he may be subjected to. I know the matter is not easy. I have spoken to senior officers, and they say that the whole thing is rather bedevilled by this prevalence of corruption. Our forest guards are poorly paid; and the average forest guard, if he is given a small tip, will not bother to see that a person is prosecuted or punished.

I would suggest to the Minister, apart from taking away the crop protection guns from the villagers during the hot months, that they should not allow timber contractors or their employees to have any kind of shooting licences.

And, finally, I would particularly ask the Ministers to have this conveyed to the Defence Department that their senior military officers should ensure that not only the men under them but that they themselves do not continue what has become now almost a convention amongst the military, and that is to poach, and to poach in military vehicles. Not only do they poach, but they use government vehicles and government petrol in order, as I say, to add insult to injury.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

I have raised this matter because of the tremendous concern that has been expressed to me by people having anything to do with preservation of wild life in the country. Unless the Centre actively intervenes in the matter, we may take it that within fifteen years we will have no fauna left.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, the main objective of the First Plan was to achieve food self-sufficiency. Judged from the performance of the Food and Agricultural Ministry, this objective has been, to a large extent, fulfilled. The targets that were placed for the production of the various items have been reached and, in certain cases, they have been exceeded. Except in jute and sugarcane in which the targets have not been able to be fulfilled or are not likely to be fulfilled during the Plan period, in all the other items, targets have been fulfilled. It is very interesting to note that these targets have been fulfilled not only by the increase in acreage under various crops, but also by the increased productivity of the soil. This is a factor which should well encourage us to proceed with the Second Five Year Plan in which it is our objective to produce 10 million tons of additional foodgrains. Out of these 10 million tons, we propose to produce only 8 per cent of the quantity through increased acreage and 92 per cent by increased productivity. I should think that this is a very encouraging factor which should be taken note of by this House, because we find that the productivity of land in our country is among the lowest in the world. I wanted to stress this point very much because it has been observed that the earnings in our country from land are very low. These earnings cannot be increased unless production increases and this can only be increased by improved methods of agriculture, improved manuring and better breeds of crops. We are proceeding in the right direction and we should be greatly encouraged by the prospects. Now, I should like to refer to one or two matters with regard to which I have a great deal of misgiving, the first of which is the policy of the Government with regard to the sugar industry. It has been suggested that our consumption of sugar at the end of the Second Five Year Plan would be of the order of 25 lakh tons. We are producing only 17 lakh tons and we have to cover the balance of 8 lakh tons. This has to be covered by the expansion of the existing units of sugar factories as well as by the licensing of new units. It has been proposed that the expansion programme will cover 43 factories and will produce 3 lakh tons. The additional 5 lakh tons should be produced by the new units. I am really surprised at the attitude of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with regard to the sanctioning of licences to the new units. It has been laid down in the Draft Second Five Year Plan that there is no necessity and further to produce more cereal crops, and we have to aim at diversity of crops and productivity of land. In the words of the Planning Commission,

> "It is no longer necessary to place the dominant emphasis on the production of cereal crops. The aim must be to diversify agricultural production, to put the land to the best possible use and to take all such measures as will increase the productivity of land and the yield of individual crops."

One of the methods by which this policy of licensing of new units is governed is that no diversion from food crops should take place as a result of the licensing of a particular unit. That is, in a particular area where food crops are grown, no licence for a sugar factory is given. Where is the necessity to direct that nobody should divert the crops in that particular area? After all, we are trying to meet the deficit in sugar. When we do so, we have to take particular care to see that wherever the land is suitable, wherever the recovery is great, wherever there are other facilities for establishing a sugar factory, licenses are given. I would like to make particular reference to Andhra. In Andhra we produce a lot of food crops. Our interest lies in diverting some of our land to sugarcane. That is being held up by this attitude of this Ministry. Therefore, I suggest that more licences should be sanctioned for sugar factories in Andhra.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): We are already having eight.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is not enough. In Andhra, we can produce sugar much cheaper than in any other place because the recovery is much better. The yield per acre of sugarcane is also much higher.

Then, I would like to refer to co-ordination between the Food and Agriculture Ministry on the one hand and the Commerce and Industry Ministry on the

other. We are exporting abroad several agricultural commodities. While we do so, the policy that is adopted is not at all helpful to the growers. We do not have a machinery to estimate the exportable surplus of some of these agricultural commodities. We have a Branch in this Ministry which is called Agricultural Economics and Statistics Division. I think that it should be the business of this organisation to advise the Government not only in proper time, but also in proper measure, the amount of various commodities that could be exported. As it is, these Advisers of the Food and Agriculture Ministry start with a great deal of suspicion, and they would like to err on the side of caution. That is the difficulty. Even in cases where the Commerce and Industry Ministry is prepared to allow more exports out of this country, the Food and Agriculture Ministry would like to err on the side of caution. Therefore, the advice never reaches the Commerce and Industry Ministry in time.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture: (Shri A. P. Jain): Can you cite an example?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Last year, we had a great surplus of groundnut, for instance, and that surplus was not licensed when the crop was in the hands of the cultivators. It was only when it had passed to the hands of the traders that the Agriculture Ministry was able to tender advice to the Commerce and Industry Ministry on the basis of which they allowed some export of groundnut with the result that all the profit and all the increased price that was available for the commodity went into the pockets of the traders. I can cite another example. Last year, the Food and Agriculture Ministry allowed an export of 2 lakh tons of rice. But, for a very long time, they were not able to advise the Commerce Ministry that this rice could be exported not only from Calcutta and Bombay ports, but also Vizagapatam, Kakinada and Madras ports, with the result that it was not possible for us agriculturists to take advantage of this, and out of 2 lakh tons allowed to be exported, only 85,000 tons were exported. There are several other instances which I can cite; but, I would like to proceed to the next point and that is horticulture and fruit preservation industry.

It has been said that nearly 25 per cent of our fruit production is completely destroyed. *Per capita* consumption of fruit in our country in only 0·8 oz. as against a minimum of 3 oz. recommended for a balanced diet. Although I do not hope that in the near future we would achieve that position of a balanced diet, we would at least like to save the destruction of 25 per cent of our fruits and nuts. To do this, we have to proceed with a programme which would help the fruit preservation industry. As far as the First Five Year Plan was concerned, we were not at all able to do anything. In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed the capacity of this fruit preservation industry has to be increased to one lakh tons per year. That is a thing which should be welcomed by this House. However, one aspect of this problem has not been taken note of by the Ministry, that is cold storage at the consuming centres. Even in big cities where lots of fruit are consumed, there is no cold storage facility at all. When the grower is able to supply to the market in abundant measure, naturally we get lots of fruit, but in the off season the city dweller or other consumer of fruit is not able to get the required quantity. This can only be solved by a chain of cold storage centres, particularly in various consuming centres. We have not even made a beginning in this direction and I would suggest that at least in big cities a start should be made with cold storage facilities, if possible on a co-operative basis, so that the growers may get uniform prices throughout the year, and the consumer of fruit may also be benefited and get his requirements throughout the year instead of seasonally.

I would like to make a reference to the subject of hydroponics. It has been suggested that hydroponics, that is the culture of various crops without the help of soil, results in greater productivity and is also helpful in our study of the various cultures in controlled conditions. As far as I have been able to find out, none of our Agricultural institutions have been able to address themselves to this subject. In the West I hear this subject is in a very advanced state and now it is possible to cultivate any crop anywhere without the help of soil in controlled conditions. Here we have not even made a beginning. We will always remain an agricultural country. At least in the very near foreseeable future we are not likely to become an industrial country. We are going to remain for a long time as an agricultural country and the pressure of population on land is continuously increasing. Therefore, the importance of this subject of hydroponics cannot be

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

over-emphasized by anybody, and I would suggest that we should start thinking in this direction.

Now I make a passing reference to this exploratory tubewells programme. Some 2½ to 3 years ago this programme was launched. Uptill now we have been able to drill only 19 wells out of the 350 wells that was originally programmed. The progress seems to be very slow and at the rate at which this programme is being carried out I think all the Members in this House will have reached a venerable old age before they see this programme completely fulfilled.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not you.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I would suggest that the pace of this programme should be increased.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I notice from the report that the Central Control Laboraory for lemon grass and sandalwood oils is to be located in Nagpur. I am not quite sure whether the Madhya Pradesh forests have produced a lot of lemon grass. As far as I am aware I think it is Travancore-Cochin which produces a great deal of lemon grass and also it is Mysore State which produces nearly 90 per cent of the sandalwood available in this country. When that is so, I do not see any reason why this laboratory, whose function it would be to standardise the oil produced from lemon grass or sandalwood as the case may be, should be situated at a place so far away from the producing centre. Although some regional laboratories are to be constructed in those places also, I think the main laboratory ought to be situated either in Travancore-Cochin or Mysore State, so that it might help facilitate the export market in these two products.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the price structure of some of these agricultural commodities. This year there has been a little increase in the price of foodgrains. Already there has been a hue and cry raised throughout the country that the price of foodgrains is going up, the community is going to suffer and therefore it should be reduced by the various methods available to Government. Our agriculturist is suffering from a subsistence agriculture. It is only during these few months that some sort of economic price has been available to the agriculturist. On account of the small rise in the price of foodgrains, already there has been a very influential voice which has sought to make its influence felt with the Government. My complaint is that all along there is no basis on which the Government seems to function with regard to this matter. We do not know what is the cost of production of a particular commodity. Our statistics and economics division does not at all think of trying to guide the Government on this matter. Without knowing the cost of production of the various commodities in this country, we seem to feel that we should control the prices of foodgrains or any other agricultural matter for that matter. Therefore, before embarking on any policy, I would like the Government of India to have an institution or some agency which would be able to evaluate the cost of production of various commodities and the price to be fixed on the basis of the cost of production, and not on some *ad hoc* basis.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं कोई भी बात कहने से पहले उन करोड़ों किसानों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से और जो सरकार की थोड़ी बहुत मदद मिली उस के जरिये देश के अन्दर वह हालात पैदा किये जिन की वजह से हमारी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना कामयाब हुई और दूसरी पंच साला योजना के लिये एक मजबूद नींव रक्खी गई ।

आप को मालूम ही है कि हमारी आबादी का तकरीबन ७० फी सदी हिस्सा खेती से सम्बन्ध रखता है, लेकिन इस ७० की सदी आबादी के हिस्से में सारे देश की पैदावार का कुल ५० फी सदी हिस्सा ही आता है, जिस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि अगर देश के अन्दर हमें समाजवादी ढंग का समाज बनाना है तो सब से पहले हमें इस चीज को कि देश की ७० की सदी आबादी की आमदानी देश की पैदावार का कुल ५० फी सदी हिस्सा है, खत्म करना है ।

पिछली पंच साला स्कीम के अन्दर खेती के लिये जो रुपया खर्च किया गया था इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा वह २४३ करोड़ था और आइन्दा पंच साला प्लैन के ऊपर ३४० करोड़ रुपया रक्खा गया है जब कि देश की तमाम प्लैन के ऊपर पहले २,००० करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए और आगे हम ४,८०० करोड़ रूपये खर्च करना चाहते है। साफ जाहिर होता है कि शायद हमारे प्लैनर्स यह समझ बैठे हैं कि इस देश की खेती का मसला बहुत हद तक सुलझ गया है ।

जब कि सरमाया जो दूसरी पंच साला योजना पर लगने को है, वह पहली पंच साला स्कीम से दुगने से भी ज्यादा है तो इस मंत्रालय के ऊपर होने वाला खर्चा अगर तीन गुना नहीं हो सकता है तो कम से कम जिस हिसाब से दूसरे मुहकमों पर खर्चा बढ़ा है उसी हिसाब से इस विभाग का भी खर्चा बढ़ाना चाहिये था । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इस विभाग के लिये और अधिक रक़म क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई गई वैसे मैं जानता हूं कि इस खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के तीनों मंत्री महोदय बड़े क़ाबिल आदमी हैं और तीनों के दिलों में इस देश के किसानों के लिये बड़ा प्यार है । पता नहीं प्लानिंग कमिशन से इस मंत्रालय ने ही कम रुपया मांगा या वहां से ही कम दिया गया, लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि किसानों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया है । अगर किसान मेहनत न करते तो यह पहली पंच साला योजना ही कामयाब नहीं होती और दूसरी का तो शायद हम स्वप्न भी नहीं देख सकते । इससे बढ़िया इनवेस्टमेंट का ज़रिया क्या हो सकता है ? देश के अन्दर चाहे खेती के मंत्रालय पर लगाये, चाहे इरीगेशन वगैरह के ऊपर लगाये सारे मिल कर मेरे ख़याल में ६०० करोड़ से ज्यादा पहली पंच साला योजना में खर्च नहीं किया गया है हालांकि इस मंत्रालय के ऊपर तो सिर्फ २४३ करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च हुआ । अब जो हमारी आमदनी अनाज की पैदावार, कपास और पटसन की पैदावार बढी, वह पैदावार कम से कम उस पैदावार में हमारे आने वाले पांच सालों के अन्दर कम से कम १२०० करोड़ पहले बाहर भेजा जाता था अनाज, कपास या पटसन आदि मंगाने के लिये वह अब आगे नहीं किया जायेगा । एक रुपये के बदले में किसान ने पांच साल के अन्दर दो रुपये पैदा किये, तो इससे बढ़ कर कौन सी ऐसी स्कीम हो सकती थी जिसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लगाने के लिये सरकार सोच सकती थी ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि इस देश के अन्दर किसानों की जो हालत है वह ऐसी है कि उनको जितना मिलता है और जितना उसमें लगाते है, उससे घाटा ही रहता है, आमदनी तो दूर रही और जिसका कि नतीजा है कि इस देश के किसानों के ऊपर क़र्ज का भार बढ़ रहा है । आज अरबों रुपये के क़र्ज़ का भार हमारे देश के किसानों के ऊपर है । मुझे दूसरे सूबों का तो उतना ज्यादा तजुर्बा नहीं, लेकिन अगर अपने सूबे के उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक आप और हम रहने वाले हैं, उनके हालात को अगर आज हम मुक़ाबला करें तो हमें ताज्जुब होता है कि आया यह हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी किसानों के लिये है या मनीलेंडर्स की है । हमारे सूबे में कानून था कि कोई मनीलेंडर किसी कास्तकार की न तो ज़मीन नीलाम करा सकता था और न उसका कोई मींस आफ़ प्रोडक्शन नीलाम करा सकता था । लेकिन आज हालत दूसरी है और आज के क़ायदे के हिसाब सें उसका मींस आफ़ प्रोडक्शन और उसकी ज़मीन भी कुर्क हो सकती है । हमें तो उम्मीद थी कि बाक़ी प्रान्त भी देश के आज़ाद होने के बाद पंजाब से कुछ शिक्षा लेंगे और गरीब किसानों को इन सूद लेने वालों अर्थात् मनीलेंडर्स के पंजों और शिकंजो से बचायेंगे । जो रुरल क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट निकली है उससे जाहिर होता है कि अंदाजन कोई २५ पर सेन्ट और ३० पर सेंट तक सूद लिया जाता है जब कि बिड़ला और दूसरे बड़े बड़े पूंजि-पति और कारखानेदार जो आज भी ताक़तवर हैं और अगर वे कोई नया काम चलाना चाहें तो उनको ३, ४ या ५ फी सदी की दर के ऊपर क़र्ज दिया जा सकता है और इस दर से वे जितना चाहें क़र्ज ले सकते हैं । दूसरी तरफ किसान है जो क़र्ज के भार से दबे हुए हैं और अगर वे अपनी हालत को सुधारने के लिये क़र्ज लेना चाहे या क़र्ज लेने के लिये मजबूर हों तो उनको १८, २० और ३० फ़ी सदी की दर से क़र्ज लेना पड़ता है तो इसी से आप यह अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे देश के किसानों का भविष्य कैसा अंधकारमय है ?

इस देश के अन्दर अगर समाजवादी ढंग की समाज बनाना है तो इस देश के नेताओं की और सरकार को सोचना होगा और बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा कि जो पहले के क़र्ज हैं, उन क़र्जों के बदले में किसानो की ज़मीनें और उनके मींस आफ़ प्रोडक्शन (उत्पादन के साधन) अवश्य बचाने होंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में जो क़ायदे और क़ानून पंजाब सूबे के अन्दर थे, वे तमाम देश के अन्दर रायज़ करने होंगे ताकि किसान लोग अपने आप को जो रुपया क़र्ज देने वाले हैं अर्थात् मनीलेंडर्स लोगों से अपने को बचा सकें । साथ ही साथ. इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि अपनी उन्नति करने के लिये वाजिबी दर पर इनको आर्थिक सहायता मिल जाया करे ।

कोआपरेटिव्स् की इस देश में बड़ी चर्चा और शोरशराबा है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस देश के अन्दर अब आगे आने वाले पांच सालों के अन्दर बड़े बड़े गोदाम बनाये जायेंगे, हमें यह सब सुनकर बड़ी खुशी हुई, लेकिन हमें इसमें एक डर है और वह यह है कि कोआपरेटिवस् के

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

नाम से इसमें कुछ थोड़े से वही लोग दाखिल हो जाते हैं जिनके कि पास रुपया है और जिनके कि बापदादा गरीब किसानों को क़र्जा दिया करते थे। आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि हमारे ही जिले के अन्दर एक कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी बनी है। उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से बातचीत हुई और उन्होंने बताया कि उनका खयाल यह हैं कि १०, १५ मील के इलाके से जहां से कि गन्ना आ सकता है और जहां से कि गन्ना आना चाहिये, उससे बाहर के इलाकों के जो शेयर होल्डर्स हैं, वे इसमें नहीं होने चाहियें। मैं समझता हूं कि मुझ सें उनको यह सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि ५० फी सदी से ज्यादा जो हिस्से हैं वे ऐसे इलाकों के हैं जिनका कि गन्ना उस शुगर फैक्टरी सें नहीं आ सकता। यही नहीं, हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हमारी पंजाब सरकार सें बातचीत हुई है और उन्होंने यक़ीन दिलाया कि है वह १०, १५ मील के इलाके से बाहर के किसानों के हिस्से १०, १५ मील के किसानों के हिस्से में तबदील करेंगे, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि बीच के अर्से के लिये जो डाइरेक्टर्स नामिनेट किये गये, उनमें ७५ फी सदी ऐसे आदमी हैं जो १५ मील से दूर के रहने वाले हैं और ७५ फी सदी ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनका कि गन्ना उस मिल के अन्दर क्रश नहीं किया जायगा। उसके अन्दर वे कोआपरेटिव ढंग से कोई फायदा उठा नहीं सकेंगे, वे क्रेडिटर के नाते आ रहे हैं। अगर आप सही मानों में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां लोगों की भलाई के लिये चलाना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि चाहे आप झिझकें या और कोई बात कहें, एक ही उसूल हमें मानना होगा और उस ढंग पर हमें कोशिश करनी होगी कि हर एक छोटे से छोटे इलाके में एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाई जाये और आपको किसान को उसमें शामिल होने के लिये तैयार करना पड़ेगा और अगर उसके पास शेयर खरीदने के लिये अपना रुपया नहीं है तो उसको रुपया दिया जाये और तक़ावी लोन उसके नाम लिख लिया जाये और हर एक आदमी को जो उस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का लाभ उठायेगा, उसको उसका हिस्सेदार बनाया जाये। इस तरह की कोआपरेटिब्स् बनाई जानी बहुत ज़रूरी हैं वरना आज जो गरीबी का २०, ३० और ४० फी सदी की दर से सूद लेकर लूटा जा रहा है वह लूटखसोट जारी रहेगी।

मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहूंगा कि अगर आप दिल से चाहते है कि यहां पर कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज़ बनें और किसानों की भलाई के लिये काम हो तो उसकी एक ही तरक़ीब है कि सरकार अपना सरमाया उनमें लगाये। आज उन आदमियों से जिन में से तकरीबन ५२ या ५७ फी सदी कर्जदार हैं, कैसे आप यह तवक्को कर सकते हैं कि वह आप को रुपये देने के लिये पैसे बचा कर रक्खेंगे? उन को आप को रुपया तक़ावी की शकल में देना होगा। इस के अलावा आप को उनकी आमदानी बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ काम करना होगा। अगर आप को उन के ऊपर बीस लाख रुपया लगाना है और उन से सिर्फ चार या पांच लाख ही वसूल हो सकता है, तो बाकी का पंद्रह लाख रुपया आप को उन को तकावी की शक्ल सें देना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से। आप के और हमारे इलाके में भाखरा नंगल की स्कीम तकरीबन मुकम्मिल होने वाली है। आप जानते हैं कि यह सतलज का पानी बहुतसे शहरों और गांवों को तबाह कर दिया करता था। लेकिन जो भाखरा नंगल का डैम बना है इस से बहुत सारे शहर और गांव तबाही से बचेंगे और वह लोग भी बचेंगे जो कि मुल्क की जमीन सें कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखते हैं। ऐसी हालत सें यह तमाम का तमाम रुपया आखिर बेटरमेंट फीस की शक्ल में किसानों से ही क्यों लिया जाये? उस का कुछ हिस्सा सरकार फ्लड् कंट्रोल या किसी दूसरे नाम सें दे। बेटरमेंट फीस किसानों की हैसियत से और लाभ के अनुपात में ही लगाई जाये।

किसानों की बहबूदी के लिये अगर कोई रोशनी हमारे सामने नजर आती है तो वह अम्बर चरखा है। आज अम्बर चरखा चलाने वाला और आल इंडिया खादी बोर्ड वाले सरकार के पास आने में घबराते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस अम्बर चरखे के लिये मिनिस्ट्री आफ प्रोडक्शन उन को कम से कम ५० फी सदी ग्रान्ट दे तकि इस अम्बर चरखे की उन्नति हो सकें। मैं इस के बारे में आप के द्वारा और इस हाउस के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर उनकी मिनिस्ट्री उन लोगों को हौसला दे, आज देश के किसान १०० रुपये फी चरखा के हिसाब से खरीद सकते हैं। लेकिन वह तभी सम्भव है जब मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ प्रोडक्शन या जो आप का सेक्रेटेरियेट है, जिस का रुझाव बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों की तरफ है, वह गरीब लोगों को उन के झंझट से निकाल कर हौसला दे। मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ प्रोडक्शन और इस मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फूड एन्ड एग्रिकल्चर को इस चर्खे को आगे बढ़ाने सें उन की सहायता करनी चाहिये

और बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। जैसा अभी डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह ने बतलाया कितने आदमी ऐस है जो अपना पूरा समय खेती में लगा सकते ह उन का काफी समय बच रहता है जिस को वह अपनी तरक्की करने के काम में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

साथ ही मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यहां बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें निकाली जाती हैं, हमारे देश में खेती को बढ़ाने के लिये भी बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें हैं। लेकिन क्या इस मंत्रालय ने कभी यह सोचा है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के आम किसान हैं जिन की होगल्डिकुल तीन, चार या पांच एकड़ की है, उन को कैसे एकानामिक खेती में तब्दील किया जाये और क्या इस के लिये कोई स्टेप लिया गया? मैं और डा० राम सुभग सिंह जापान गये थे, वहां हम ने देखा कि जिस किसान के पास पांच एकड़ की मिल्कियत है वह करीब पंद्रह हजार रुपये साल कमा सकता है। तो क्या हम इस मंत्रालय से यह तवक्को कर सकते हैं कि वह बजाय इस के कि बड़ी बड़ी चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दें, जैसे इस की तरह कि एक तरफ लोग यह कहते हैं कि सीलिंग होनी चाहिये, दूसरी तरफ लोग कहते हैं कि सीलिंग नही होनी चाहिये, इन सबका हल करें और बेचारे किसानो की तरक्की के लिये सोचे। उन आदमियों की तरक्की की बात सोचे जिन के पास सिर्फ पांच या सात एकड़ की होल्डिंग है और जिन की खेती एक घाटे की खेती है। आज सरकार लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये रिसर्च के ऊपर खर्च करती जा रही है, उस रिसर्च को करने के बाद क्या वह इन चार या पांच एकड़ की मिल्कियत वालों की खेती को फायदे मन्द बनाने के लिये कोई तजवीज रखती है? मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि किस तरह से वह आज यह कर सकती है कि रिसर्च पर जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उस का फायदा आम किसानों तक पहुंच सके।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Before I call upon the next hon. Member, I have to make an announcement.

The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriture which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demand No.	*No. of cut motions*
42	13 to 18, 113 to 116, 369, 370, 1054 to 1071, 1075 to 1088 1090 to 1093, 1095 to 1101
43	117, 605, 919, 920, 1102, 1105,
44	19, 118, 119, 120, 371, 372, 373, 374, 613, 614, 1120 to 1134
45	121
46	20 to 24, 122.

Need to provide financial aid for starting fisheries in the Tribal villages

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give financial aid to the existing Fisheries started by the Tribal people and displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishing a unit of the Central Tractor Organisation for bringing under cultivation vast areas of cultivable land in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to encourage the tobacco growers of Tripura by way of loans and other forms of aid in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give seed and manure to those Jumias who have been settled on land by the Tribal Welfare Department in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to help those villagers who have attempted to dig canals to irrigate fallow land

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give effect to the proposal for land reform by the various organisations and by the Government of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to introduce any land reforms during the First Five Year Plan

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give aid for land reclamation to peasants in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take up minor irrigation schemes at Ghoramara and other areas in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Government to popularise the co-operative movement in India

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha (Muzaffarpur—North-West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Government to give adequate assistance to small kisans *to increase production*

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inability to reduce the high price of Potato seeds

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Farmer's forum

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Provision for scarcity areas

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy regarding distribution of sugar

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Deep sea fishing

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Forest development policy

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy about price of rice

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Farm Youth Exchange Programme

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Attitude towards U.S. farm surplus disposal

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissemination of agricultural information

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inability to distribute requisite quantity of improved jute seeds

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lac cultivation and lac industry

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prevent recent abnormal rise in prices of rice in Calcutta and other industrial areas

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of exporting foodgrains

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy towards prices of commercial crops

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Charges for reclamation of land by the Central Tractor Organisation

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in taking measures regarding the establishment of warehousing godowns

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for irrigational tube-wells in parts of West Bengal

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Steps to develop animal husbandry

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Gur price

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Prices of sugar and sugar-cane

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Internal movements of foodgrains

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Storage policy

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rice milling

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Scarcity conditions and relief measures

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in imparting advice to State Governments about certain land reform measures

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to advise the State Governments on effective steps for successful land reforms

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Facilities for preservation of potato

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissemination of knowledge about research on Boro paddy

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Advice to the State Government regarding conferment of security of tenure

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in taking land census

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Smaller central assistance for minor irrigation works under 'Grow More Food Schemes'

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Speedier implementation of recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee relating to Food and Agriculture Ministry

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Advice to the States regarding distribution of lands above ceiling

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of proper advice to the States regarding the manner of consolidation of holdings

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress in development of co-operative organisation

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Development of marketing organisations

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for improvement of statistics

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Steps for the improvement of land records

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Less expenditure on soil conservation during the First Five Year Plan

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Denial of rights to the people living in or near forests

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Co-ordination between the Forest Research Institute and the States in the matter of cultivation of certain profitable herbs

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Poultry schemes

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up a Women's Food Council at Agartala for establishing Annapurna restaurants

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to release from forest reservation all plain lands which can be converted into cultivable lands to make them available to landless tribals

Shri Deogam (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to start Forest Schools visualised in para. 18, Chapter 37 of the First Five Year Plan

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to release all cultivate plains lands under reserved forests for giving to landless tribals

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Service conditions of the employees of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Indiscriminate slaughter of game in the forests

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to start a Basic Agricultural Training Centre in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to encourage the farmers willing to develop marshy land, by providing proper drainage

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for training the farmers in crop variation in the State of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to encourage corn flour growing in the State

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to pay compensation to peasants whose lands were acquired by the Union over two years ago for the Intikheri Farm, Bhopal

Shri S. K. Razmi (Sehore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Negligence of the Central Tractor Organisation in regard to the reclamation of lands belonging to the poor peasants in Bhopal

Shri S. K. Razmi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant taccavi *loans to the poor peasants in Bhopal whose loans have been reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organization*

Shri S. K. Razmi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive charges realized by the Government for reclamation of land by the Central Tractor Organisation resulting in difficulties to poor peasants whose lands are auctioned in case the peasants fail to pay these charges

Shri S. K. Razmi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing financial aid for starting fisheries in tribal areas of Chotanagpur

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for establishing a unit of the Central Tractor Organization in Chotanagpur

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allow 15 days casual leave in a year to the monthly paid labour in the I.A.R.I.

Shri K. S. Rao (Eluru-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give weekly off to the monthly paid labour in the I.A.R.I.

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant house rent allowance to the monthly paid labour who are not provided with any government accommodation

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disallowing the formation of trade union of the workers in the I.A.R.I.

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Victimisation of monthly paid labour and daily labour for trade union activities in the I.A.R.I.

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant discharge certificates to the workers who are retrenched in the I.A.R.I.

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prescribe any time scale for monthly paid labour of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to confirm the monthly paid labour in services in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to convert the daily-paid labour to monthly rated workers in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give any medical facilities to the monthly-paid labour in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to designate the monthly-paid labour according to their nature of work, such as Ploughmen, Milkmen, etc. in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to extend workmen's contributory provident fund to the monthly-paid labour in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to form Works Committee in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as required under section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to pay any gratuity to the retrenched workers in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as required under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of opportunity to monthly-paid labour or casual labour in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for defending themselves before they are penalised

Shri K. S. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to extend veterinary aid to the hill areas of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Civil Veterinary Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to start Sati-food industry in Tripura by the Government

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving impetus to the sugarcane producers by way of aid to grow more sugar-cane in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sardar Lal Singh]

this industry. What is the result now? At present this group of small islands is producing Rs. 50 crores worth pine-apple and the total amount of money that has so far come to these islands on account of this fruit is of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. This fruit we have been growing from time immemorial; similarly we have many other fruits. I am certain that if this industry is developed on proper lines, it can be a leadingmost industry in India which can bring hundreds of crores of rupees for this country. There are of course certain stumbling blocks in the development of fruit preservation. I have not got very much time at my disposal to go into details but I can say that representations have been made to Government on behalf of the All India Fruit Preservers Association and several other bodies, and I would request the authorities, our hon. Minister particularly, to see that those stumbling blocks are removed.

I also welcome the proposed establishment of warehouses and godowns. I would appeal for expediting the work so that the dreams of the growers to have their own warehouses and godowns are realized where they can store their produce, secure credit against commodities, meet their financial obligations and at the same time have the right to dispose of their produce at the proper time. We find a scandalous state of affairs in India, the price being too low at the time when the crop is in the hands of the agriculturist and the price shooting sky-high after a few months; we must get rid of this curse as soon as possible.

There is the question of the price support policy. I am glad that Government has at least accepted the principle of price support policy. But I am afraid that unless the prices of the commodities are fixed at a reasonable level and purchases are made in considerable quantities, this price support policy might turn out to be a mere eye-wash. For instance, I find that last year only 76,000 tons of wheat were purchased, 1,300 tons of gram and half a ton of maize. Naturally, the price support policy can have no meaning unless the price fixed is remunerative *i.e.* reasonably high, and at the same time purchases are made in considerable quantities.

In this connection, I may mention that the USA had to purchase no less than Rs. 2,000 crores worth of agricultural commodities to maintain the price support policy.

There is a good deal of sentimental talk about the high price of foodgrains hitting the poor man. 83 per cent. of the people of India live in the rural areas. We all know that these 83 per cent. people are not very much affected by the high price of food because they are either farmers themselves or farm labourers who get their wages in kind and not in cash. Even other people like carpenters, blacksmiths, shoe makers and others who are dependent on agriculturists are fully satisfied with the treatment they receive from farmers. If the prices of foodgrains go up, there is either an increase in the wages (cash remuneration) or they get the wages in kind. It affects only fifteen per cent. of the people in the cities. There again the employees whether in Government or private service get the dearness allowance, etc. I would beg that we should desert this policy of "low prices for agricultural commodities". In the prosperity of the agriculturists lies the prosperity of the country and we should see to it that prices are maintained at reasonable levels.

In the next Five Year Plan also, I find that provision has been made for the import of one lakh tons of sugar per year. This country had to import Rs. 60 -70 crores worth sugar in recent years. The time has come when we should once for all give up this policy of import; we should see that no sugar is imported in future.

I welcome the policy of the Government to establish sugar mills on co-operative lines. Here again, considering the number of sugar mills already existing and also their expansion programme, my own fear is that it may turn out to be a mere pious wish or deluge.

Shri A. P. Jain: 29 out of 49.

Sardar Lal Singh: We shall see when they are actually established.

Secondly, 39 or 40 out of 250 or 300 is not a very big number. Even in a country like Australia which does not much boast of a socialist pattern, they have fifty per cent. of the sugar mills run on co-operative lines.

My submission is that in case Government finds that new sugar mills cannot be started on co-operative lines, it may consider the desirability of taking over some of the existing private mills which are not giving a fair deal to the cane-growers or which do not enjoy their confidence or which are mismanaged.

In fact I feel the time has come when our national Government should undertake a bold policy and ensure that all the processing industries—not only sugar but all the processing industries including cotton ginning, oil expelling and such things—are controlled by the growers and that all these industries are run on co-operative lines.

There have been talks of over-production of sugar and some people suggested that we should safeguard against over-production lest the price of sugar goes down. If I were to gamble, I would gamble rather in favour of over-production than under-production. If there is any over-production the surplus can be easily exported on a subsidy basis as is being done by other countries of the world. After all, Australia exports fifty per cent. of its total production of sugar to foreign countries at subsidised rates. Indonesia does likewise. There is no reason why we should not adopt this policy.

Government had appointed an expert committee last April to fix the share of growers in the excess profits of the sugar mills in India. I am sorry to say that it has not yet submitted its report. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the submission of the report is expedited.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time is up.

Sardar Lal Singh: I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken two minutes more. He should finish.

Sardar Lal Singh: There is the question of price of sugarcane. There is constant wrangling going on between the mill-owners and the cane-growers and it creates estrangement. A difference of one anna in the price of cane means a difference of Rs. 3·5 crores to the growers on the basis of 20 lac tons sugar production. Likewise the price of sugar is fixed on the basis of 9:6 per cent. recovery of sugar from the cane whereas the recovery varies anything from 9 to 12 per cent. So, a very slight difference of one-tenth of one per cent. in sugar recovery gives a profit of one lakh to the factories. In other words, if a factory of an average size can get one per cent. more recovery, it means an additional profit of ten lakhs of rupees which is a sort of a windfall. In order to settle these matters, I would appeal to the Government to create a Price Fixation Board as in Australia. This has been recommended by the Sugar Delegation also and I would request action to be taken on this immediately in order to put a stop to all kinds of wrangles and suspicions.

Then there is the price of *gur*, which unfortunately goes down very low in fact many times it reaches on unremunerative levels. Three years back, the price went down to Rs. 5 per maund when it was in the hands of the cultivator and it shot up to Rs. 15 when it went into the hands of the middleman. I would, therefore, request that Government should take steps to stabilise the prices of *gur*. That can be done by giving price support to this commodity also.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): I am grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on these Demands. Perhaps this is the first time that I am making speech after you became the Deputy-Speaker of this House.

Before I proceed with the speech, I would like to compliment the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the phenomenal progress that they have made in the sphere of food and agriculture. It is an admitted fact that there is increased production in foodgrains. If one thinks of the terrible days of controls when one had to stand in queue for hours together to get a small quantity of grain and compares the present conditions, one must feel grateful to the Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Government for the tremendous progress they have made in this sphere.

I am very happy to say that the fate of agriculturist is safe in the hands of our Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Our Deputy Minister of Food is actually a tiller of the soil: he had worked in the fields in his younger days and has known

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their grievances. Our Agriculture Minister knows much about the grievances and the difficulties of farmers and farm labourers. Our Minister is conversant with all the intricacies of the food problem; they three are like the Gods of Trinity *(Interruptions)*. I think they would do some substantial things to ameliorate the condition of the farmers and the farm labourers in the villages.

You are aware that agriculture is the basis of industry and it is agriculture that provides food for the people of entire nation. It is agriculture that provides raw materials—cotton, sugarcane etc.—to all those big industries like textiles, sugar etc. Agriculture is a major industry. The Government is very much concerned about the industries and it looks after the interests of the industrialists and industrial labourers,—they get educational, medical and all other facilities—why not the same facilities be extended to the poor agriculturists and the poor agricultural labourers? That is a very important question. All these facilties are denied to the poor agriculturists and agricultural labourers who by the sweat of their brow raise the crop in the field. What is it that they get at the end for their produce? They are forced to sell it at the lowest rate available in the market. They are always in the hands of their creditors —the so-called Marwaris and village shylocks. Therefore, it is rightly said that the agriculturists are born in debt, they live in debt and they die in debt.

When you fix the prices of manufactured articles in the different industries, why should not the same rule, the same principle apply to the agricultural produce also so that some reasonable price may be fixed be which the agriculturists may be sure of getting something definite for their produce? This will be a sort of encouragement to them. Any amount of propaganda or lectures would not help the agriculturists. Such things would not stimulate interest or create enthusiam in them. They want minimum price for their produce. It is, after all, a matter of one rupee or two rupees a bag. But that would go a long way for increasing the production. That would help as a sort of encouragement and incentive to the agriculturists.

Ours is a predominently agricultural country. The agriculturists work whether they earn profit or not. Everybody knows why the agriculturists are working even at a loss to them in cultivation. It is not as a business proposition for them. It is not that they have taken it over as an occupation. But it is a tradition by itself for the people of our country. Because of the way of life, the way that has shaped their thought, their outlook and their culture, from time immemorial they have to stick on to the good earth. Whatever may be the loss they stick on to the mother earth. They have faith in earth. They feel that the goddess earth would not ruin them. That is why they stick on to earth. Though it is unremunerative, uneconomic, they still get on with their agricultural operations irrespective of profit or loss. Therefore, I would request the Government, particularly these three people who know the grievances of the ryots and the heavy cost involved in agricultural production, to see that a price level is fixed and thus encourage the agriculturists. That is the only way to maintain the tempo of progress in the matter of food production. I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by Shri Viswanatha Reddy in respect of co-ordination of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Commerce Ministry. Why? I come from a poor and backward area called Rayalaseema where we get rain only once in six years. When timely rain comes we get a good deal of groundnut, and some other oilseeds. Last year, fortunately for us, we had a very good crop of groundnut. The cultivators expected that something would be done by the Government to help the cultivators in getting a good price for their product. But, the prices were very low and with a sense of frustration, the cultivators had to sell all their stock away. After, all the groundnut passed into the hands of the merchants and big businessmen the export of groundnut was permitted. On account of this late announcement of permission to export groundnut, it was the middle-men or the intermediary business-men who got all the profit, whereas the actual workers had to sell their produce away at a very low price. That is why I say that there should be co-ordination between the two Ministries *i.e.* Ministry for Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Whenever there is any change in policy with regard to the export of these commercial crops or foodgrains, it is better that all announcements are made at the time of harvest so that it may benefit the poor cultivators instead of middle-men. However poor they may be, the cultivators can at least wait for some time if they are sure of their selling their goods later on at a higher rate. Therefore, the cultivators would definitely benefit by such a policy.

Now I want to submit one thing with regard to the sugar industry. Fortunately for us, recently we have constructed the Kumudwathi Project under which we have brought some land under plough in addition to the existing ayacut. Our agriculturists have been raising sugarcane in these lands. We have applied for starting a sugar factory at Hindupur. In Rayalaseema there is not a single major industry worthy of name. There was one sugar factory at Hospet in Bellary District. Unfortunately for us, that has gone to Mysore State. Therefore, that is of no use to us now. Now we have applied for starting a factory. But, what happened? The Government is still hesitating to sanction it. We have applied for starting it that too on a co-operative basis. We want one factory at Hindupur and another at Chittoor in Rayalaseema. Though the Andhra State has recommended the installation of these two factories the Government of India is still hesitating. I appeal to the Government to see that the licence is granted soon so that we will have the satisfaction of starting at least one sugar factory in my poor district and our more dependence for sugar on Northern India or elsewhere will be somewhat lessened. Of course, we will be able to produce only a little quantity of sugar from that, but we will have at least some satisfaction for our district producing sugar.

Coming from that scarcity region and backward area, I would like to submit a few more points which would amount to ventilating the grievances of the people there. The villages there are centres of dirt, poverty and uncleanliness. The agriculturists there are not able to make both ends meet. The people there are in very poor condition. Agriculture, particularly in Rayalaseema, is a gamble with rain, because soon after we sow we have to look to the sky. We have to depend on the vagaries of monsoons, which always fail and very rarely favour us.

What I suggest is this. In the good olden days, the great kings of Vijaynagar have constructed a number of tanks big and small in various places. Some of them have breached and are lying without any use for the last 50 or 60 years. During the alien government they did not care for them. In spite of our representations no attention was paid to them by the government. Now I suggest to the Government that the breaches of those tanks should be bunded up. In our villages, particularly, we are not benefited by the major projects. Therefore people are not much concerned with the gigantic projects, like the Bhakara Nangal, Nagarjunasagar, Hirakud and others. The people in these villages are illiterate. They are ignorant of all these things. They are more interested in the irrigation schemes of their villages. What is it that the Government has done for these villages they generally ask? We asked for the repairs of spring-heads, channels and other sources of irrigation, existing in our villages. We asked for money to do all these repairs. The Government has given nothing. To give one instance, casually, for the construction of one breached tank in my district have been trying to get sanction for the last 8 years during the British Government first and later on, during the days of the present Government also. Still nothing has come out. I do not understand the peculiar procedure adopted by the Public Works and Minor Irrigation Department. A number of small tanks are there in my district. There are a number of springheads badly requiring repairs. There are a number of wells in disuse. All these must be repaired. We have no major projects in our area. We have to depend on lift irrigation from the wells. Therefore, new wells have to be sunk wherever it is possible. Those wells that are out of use must be repaired. For all these minor irrigation works I appeal to the Government to kindly allot larger amounts of money for the scarcity areas, particularly my part of the country Anantapur district where we have to depend on lift irrigation.

Then again, with regard to lift irrigation to raise the crop we have to purchase bulls which are costly nowadays and so many other things for 'picotot'. These things cost much and take away the life out of the agriculturists. Therefore, the cost of production is excessive. What we get from the field by lift irrigation could not meet even the cost of cultivation. Therefore, it becomes a losing concern. For this purpose, I want the Government to embark on rural electrification. Unfortunately, I was not present during the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Planning, Irrigation and Power. I want that rural electrification should be started in all the villages. It is not particularly for the street lighting that I want it. We want electricity for the pumping sets to be installed at the wells of the lands in all the villages so that with cheap electricity the poor agriculturist who has got

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only two, three or four acres of land could, with very little investment, get something.

For instance, we have been seeing that in my adjoining constituency in the Mysore State, all the villages are having cheap electricity. If they spend only Rs. 4 or 5 per month which would amount to just Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 for one crop, they would get crop valued at Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. We, the people of Anantapur district in general and Kalyandrug and Madakasira Taluks in particular, are therefore tempted to have such kind of cheap electricity for pumping sets at least in my district. If this is not within the purview of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, I appeal to them to influnce the Minister of Irrigation and Power to provide cheap electricity in the scarcity areas like Rayalaseema where the villagers depend upon lift irrigation. Some amount should be allotted to this purpose before long. Top priority must be given to these areas, because the cost of production there is very high and expensive. Therefore, rural electrification must be started not for the sake of street-lighting and providing other comforts but for the sake of lift irrigation. The poor agriculturist has now to depend on the vagaries of the monsoon and so, he should be encouraged and helped.

Before winding up, I may say a few words on the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and information. Of course, the research institutes are doing a lot of work. They are attaining knowledge and that knowledge is to be disseminated. But unfortunately, officers in the Agricultural Departments have still got that old bureaucratic attitude. The agricultural demonstrators and other agricultural officers could work at desk very well and they do good propaganda in their offices with their theoritical knowledge. But I want them to come down to the level of the villagers and tell them an convince them that if the latest scientific knowledge is availed of, much good could result. No doubt our agriculturists are conservative, because, from time immemorial, they have been so, and they feel that they are good at their profession of agriculture. But once they are convinced of the benefits of the scientific methods, I am sure faith will be created in them and they would start with interest and stick to the new method in right earnest. From the results that they get from the adoption of the new methods, they would also encourage others to take up those methods, and that would go a long way towards increased production. Therefore, I want that the officers of this department and other employees of the agricultural department should visit the villages and knock at their doors by changing their present attitude. Particularly the lower officers should stay in the villages and convince the agriculturists of the benefits of the improved methods of cultivation. For sometime, they may not appreciate the methods till they are convinced. But later on, you will realise that if you go to them, they themselves could teach you well from what they have learnt from you. Once they know that the new methods are of value, they will adopt and continue to derive much benefit out of it. I am sure that if these suggestions of mine are taken up, much improvement could be made. The prosperity of agriculture is the prosperity of the country. Our agriculturist has got a place of pride in our national economy and, therefore, for the increased wealth of our agriculturists our Minister of Food and Agriculture should adopt all those improved methods. I wish that our country should be made the granary of the world, before long.

Shri Mohiuddin: In the first instance, I should like to pay my tribute to the Minister of Food and Agriculture for the smooth manner in which the supplies of agricultural produce are being managed and the progress that we are making in the production of agricultural produce. We have made considerable progress in regard to the increased production and also in regard to increased productivity. Increased irrigation facilities, increased use of manure and better methods of cultivation are becoming popular and there is evidence of life in our countryside.

The next important step which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture proposes to take is incorporated in the Bill, which deals with about the financing of agriculture and about warehouses. It is a very important step, and I am sure that its implementation will bring a good deal of benefit to the countryside. But I suggest that along with better facilities for financing, better facilities for godowns and better facilities for marketing, we should simultaneously undertake co-operative production of agriculture. If it is thought that co-operative organisation of production in respect of agriculture is to come last, that is, after finances and godowns and marketing have been organised, it is not correct. I think that policy

would not be desirable. It is desirable that along with the reforms that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture wish to make during the next Five Year Plan period, the organisation side of production is also kept in mind, because it is also of great importance. I know that the organisation side of production is a long-term target, but we do not find in the reports any emphasis on that aspect of the problem. I quite realise that co-operative organisation of production is a very delicate and a very difficult task, but in view of the fact that a very large number of our agriculturists are in possession of small pieces of land,—about two or three acres—it is necessary, if we want considerable increase in production and increase in the income of the people, that organised co-operative orgamsation for production should be undertaken.

There are large varieties of co-operative organisations for production. In Israel, we are told that there are five or six varieties of societies for agricultural production. It is desirable that we should adopt, so to say, on an experimental basis, the various types which are suitable in this country and give encouragement to the adoption of those methods. The important thing is how to encourage them. I suggest that the Ministry should prepare a scheme of preferential treatment to those who organise themselves into co-operative societies for production purposes. The preferential treatment will come in in cases of supply of manure, supply of machinery, pumps, etc. I would even suggest that preferential treatment should be given to the co-operative socities in respect of the rate of interest charged on the loans, short-term, and long term, that are advanced to co-operative societies. In this way a foundation will be laid for organised production in agriculture and a large number of agriculturists will see that it pays to join co-operative societies, and they will naturally be induced to do so for their own benefit. Now, the only important thing is that this policy should be vigorously pursued and the details of the scheme should be worked out and made known to the agriculturists through various means.

The price factor is always of very great importance for our agriculturists. In the year 1955-56 it is reported in the second estimate of rice crop that the estimate of production of rice has gone up by about 1.7 million tons, or 7.4 per cent. I hope there is similar increase in the production of wheat and other cereals, but the prices are going up, especially since November and December last. Now, Sir, in our part, in Hyderabad and other areas, rice is harvested in November and December. The prices in Hyderabad in November and December last were for medium quality of rice Rs. 7 to 8 per maund of paddy not rice. I was recently in Hyderabad and made enquiries and found that the prices of paddy in the rural areas have gone up to about Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per maund. Now when the cultivator finds that the time when his produce was for sale the prices were low and have gone up after he had disposed of his produce, there is a feeling of resentment and bitterness, and I can see that that feeling is quite justified on the part of the cultivator.

Similarly, Sir, in regard to groundnut and castor, according to the reports published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the price of groundnut in January 1955 was Rs. 14-14-0, while in January 1956 it is Rs. 21-8-0. Similarly for castor, in Hyderabad the price was Rs. 9-2-0 in January 1955 and Rs. 15-9-0 in January 1956. These violent fluctuations are undesirable. My hon. friend Mr. Lal Singh who also referred to these fluctuations said that the purchase policy was not right because only a small quantity was purchased and he advocated Government purchasing agricultural products on a large scale as was done in the United States of America. I would not advise adopting that policy, because 50 per cent of the national income of India consists, unlike America, of agricultural produce and it will be a dangerous policy, but there are other ways and means of controlling the prices, of regulating the prices, of regulating production, and of diversification of agricultural produce.

The price of rice and other agricultural produce had shown a sudden upward tendency during the last two or three months. The Ministry had invited tenders and had been selling rice to the tenderers. I have no experience of other parts of the country, but in Hyderabad I found that the tenders were submitted, I suppose, on an understanding between the tenderers at a certrain rate, the rice was given to them and the whole of the stock has gone into the godowns. The sale of rice from government godowns had no effect on the price of rice in the bazaar. That is one disquieting feature of the present rise in prices, but the step that the Reserve Bank has taken in

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regard to the advances that the Scheduled Banks are making for agricultural produce may have a salutary effect. I found in Hyderabad that the rate of interest for money borrowed from private persons has gone up to 15 per cent and 20 per cent. That was in the hope and the expectation that the prices of agricultural produce will go up still higher. Now in the annual report of the Food and Agriculture Ministry it has been mentioned that a committee has been appointed to investigate the prices of agricultural produce and the disparities and differences in prices from one area to another and the Deputy Minister is the Chairman of that Committee. Hyderabad supplies large quantities of pulses to the States in the South. The pulse market is a fruitful field of speculation by the middlemen. I hope the Deputy Minister who is the Chairman of the Committee will make a special study of the price of pulses over a long period in Hyderabad and compare them with the price of pulses in the consuming centres and see what a vast difference there is in the seasonal variation of prices from one place to another and to what extent the cultivator suffers on account of these violent fluctuations in the price of pulses.

The sugar factories and the farms attached to them have been referred to by some speakers before me. The hon. Minister had also referred, in the course of one of his speeches that fixing of a ceiling for the farms owned by sugar factories is also under consideration. I do not know what are the factors which will govern the fixing of a ceiling for the areas and farms that are attached to or owned by sugar factories. But I think it is desirable that the sugar factories should have their own farms, because the supply of sugarcane from their own farms affords a stability to the sugar factory. The sugar factory knows about the supply of cane for a particular day from the factory farm.

Mr. Dpeuty-Speaker: Order, order. Even inside the House there are certain "concentration camps" growing!

Hon. Members are not prepared even to listen to the Chair.

Shri Mohiuddin: I hope that these factories will be allowed to run their sugar factory farms without any interference.

The profit sharing formula that has been devised was enforced last year, and it is reported that in respect of 95 factories it was found that they did not owe any money to the cultivator, and 39 factories were found to owe, at the revised rates, Rs. 85,49,000 to the cultivators. Another expert committee has been appointed to enquire into the defects of this formula. I am sure that the expert committee will take into consideration one important factor that the factories which are run efficiently are not penalised. There is a feeling that efficient factories are penalised because their cost of production is low and other costs are kept within a reasonable limit; and they are made to pay a higher price to the cultivators as compared with other factories which are not so efficient. I hope this important factor will be taken into consideration in arriving at the formula for profit sharing, and I hope that profit sharing schemes will work successfully and on a uniform basis throughout.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the further cut motions relating to the various demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Demand Nos.	*Nos. of Cut Motions*
42	1119
43	1104
44	1106 and 1107

Unsatisfactory progress in regard to fixation of land ceilings

Shri V. Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take proper steps to eradicate corruption in the Forest Department

Shri V. Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy adopted by Government in giving financial and other facilities to the agriculturists

Shri V. Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make proper survey of the water resources in the backward areas of Udayarpalayam, Perambalur and Musiri Taluks of Tiruchi District in Madras State

Shri V. Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are also now before the House.

I propose to call Shri K. Subba Rao now. He can neither express himself in English nor in Hindi. So, under the proviso to article 120(1) of the Constitution I allow him to make his speech in his mother tongue.

He has given the substance of his speech in English. That would be supplied for the record.

An Hon. Member: What is his mother tongue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Telugu.

Shri Mohiuddin: Will the Minister be able to follow it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I am sixty per cent Telugu.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): That is why the translation has been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The English translation has been given. That will go on the record, and for the benefit of the Minister as well.

Shri K. S. Rao* : 'Food & Agriculture' is a prominent subject affecting the existence and life of all the citizens, especially as our country is a purely agricultural country. Improvement of the economic condition in the country and promotion of industry are dependent on the manner in which we shape agricutural economy. The Government claims to have solved the problem of food. No doubt the imports of food-stuff have decreased and our production has increased compared to the figures in 1951. I welcome the steps taken by the Government for proceeding with the construction of river valley projects, but I have to warn the Government against complacency. The growing unemployment amongst agricultural labourers who form 40 per cent of our population and their falling purchasing power and the alarming rise in the prices of all human necessities clearly establish that the steps taken thus far have not relieved the people of appalling misery of the living conditions. The producers, small and middle class, out of sheer necessity had to sell their produce at low rates and the traders are allowed to play with the lives of the public. Artisans and persons who depend on cottage industry are facing a crisis and the middle class is threatened with extinction. If only the Government would have had a definite price policy the prices could have been stabilised. Government could have built up a buffer stock to prevent the soaring prices and fix and stabilise the prices. Conditions in the country are fast deteriorating and the Government must immediately open cheap grain shops. What is true to Tripura is true for the whole country. These factors must convince anyone that the improvement in production is only apparent and not real and that self-sufficiency has still to be attained and vigorous measures have to be taken to assist the people.

The Government has repeatedly been proclaiming that with a view to increase the production, land reclamation measures will be taken and banjar lands will be given to agricultural labourers and small peasants. The Report of the Ministry is very disquieting in that the Government could reclaim 14 lakhs of acres through Central Tractor Organisation and 3,700 acres by deforestation and by Central Mechanised Farm, 7,800 acres in Jammu. Even in the First Five Year Plan assignment of land to landless agriculturists was stressed but nothing is achieved till this day.

3 P.M.

About 120 families from Travancore-Cochin are settled in Bhopal. In all, 10,000 acres have been allotted in Bhopal. Schemes for 1,000 families from U.P. 540 from Andhra and 130 from Cutch are received from the State Governments. It is amazing that this is our progress when we have twelve crores acres of land available for allotment in the country. In Andhra itself, 13 lakh acres of land is available for immediate destribution, and that Government has distributed only 1 lakh acres. It is significant that poor families who encroached on land and rendered it fit for cultivation are forcibly evicted and political sufferers are put on the lands. Ceilings on land and land reform are much talked of by

* English translation of the speech delivered in Telugu.

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the Government. The Government itself is the biggest landlord and when it itself is so hesitant to distribute the land, how can any one convince himself that the Government will implement any land reform. The Central Government cannot excuse itself on the plea that it is the States which have to distribute the land if only they remember their pride that it is the Congress which is ruling throughout the country whether in the States or in the Centre. Often we are told that the statistics about the extent of banjar land that can be distributed are called for from the States and we do not know if the information has been received at least now. The Andhra State Government has declared certain areas as project affected area and announced that these lands shall be sold and under the guise of this policy, is indulging in eviction of poor landless encroachers. If these steps are allowed unchecked, we do not know where these vast number of encroachers have to be settled so that they may live. All these circumstances compel me to question the Government frankly, what is the policy of the Congress Government in assigning Government lands to landless labourers and peasants? What has been done so far? Have any directives been issued to the State Governments and what has been the effect? I expect a categorical reply from the hon. Minister.

At long last, after considerable agitation, the Planning Commission has accepted ceiling on land holdings and the necessity for land reforms. We welcome the change in the outlook. But, we have to insist on knowing as to when the reforms will be implemented. In my State of Andhra, till now, there is no move in this direction. No protection is afforded to the tenant against eviction. Reports of Committees are not published. The Chief Minister is reported to have openly accepted that the formulations of the Planning Commission are not practicable and reasonable. The announcement of land reforms has resulted in large holdings being divided on paper amongst sharers and large eviction of tenants. Unless immediate legislative measures are taken, all attempts at future reforms will be thwarted and will become infructuous. I am confident that the Government, if it really intends to implement its proposals, will deal with the State Governments in the same manner as it has acted on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. We have the Minimum Wages Act and the hon. Minister may take the information from me that the minimum wage is fixed experimentally in as many as 14 villages in the entire State of Andhra. May I know whether these Acts are meant to be on the statute-book and not intended to be enforced?

Finally, I urge upon the Government to put an end to a policy of hesitation and shirking of responsibilities and take immediate steps to implement the principles formulated by the Planning Commission? I trust that the Constitution will not be urged as an excuse, for, Constitution does not make men but only is made by men.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have very attentively heard the speeches of hon. Members. I have found that all of them are very anxious to see that the position of the agriculturists is improved. I also notice that great efforts have been made by the Government of India as well as by the various State Governments to improve the lot of the agriculturists. But, as I analyse the problem and the difficulties of the Governments in carrying out the measures of amelioration, I come to the conclusion that whatever measures Government has adopted, whatever improvement has been effected, it does not touch even the fringe of the problem.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It does not exist.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The problem is that, in this country, or rather all over the world, agriculture has not been taken either as a business or an enterprise. It has been taken, to put it mildly, as a way of life, and in India, as subsistence occupation. This subsistence occupation, the poverty-stricken man, hard-working in the field, getting no profit, no return whatsoever was, about a century back, painted by Millet, a great French artist as the 'man with the hoe'. Later on, he has been described by a great poet in the well known poetry:

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
. . . . . .
Stolid and stunned a brother to the ox.
. . . . . .
Whose breach blew out the light within this brain?"

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where is the time for the peasant to enjoy this music and poetry?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You will understand the argument when you tax your brain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the hon. Member to distribute his time.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: This agriculturist, painted by the artist and poetised by the poet, has been placed in India against a well organised profession, the Business. Unfortunately, in India, there was little industry and there was no organised industrialist group. Instead, there came into being the landlords, zamindars as against the landless industrialists in other countries. The agriculturist has to produce the grains and sell them in the market and he has to go to the businessman to get his reward. The position of the businessman is described by Veblen, a very famous economist, thus:

> "The businessman's place in the economy of nature is to make money, not to produce goods. The production of goods is a mechanical process, incidental to the making of money; whereas the making of money is a pecuniary operation, carried on by bargain and sale, not by mechanical appliances and powers."

Further on, he says:

> "The highest achievement in business is the nearest approach to getting something for nothing."

This agriculturist was placed in contrast to the businessman. Then he was oppressed by the tyranny of the zamindars. Under these two tyrannical oppressions the agriculturist in this country was reduced to a mere skeleton with no ambitions, no hopes, only a meagre existence. In this country the average calories of food is said to be about 1,200 to 1,500 as against 3,000 to 3,500 in other countries, and 900 calories just brings the man to the door of death. When the calories are reduced to 900 or 800 the man begins to die. So, the agriculturist's position in this country has been reduced for a long time to what is called 'dying a long-time', that is, he is working hard but is hanging between life and death. This has been the position of the mere peasant as distinguished from the zamindars or the peasant proprietors in this country for centuries, rather for thousands of years. With the advent of democracy, with the change of time and also of human values, something has occurred that the administration or the people in power have begun to look to the amelioration of the fate of the agriculturists also.

What I beg to submit is this. I have worked hard over this problem. I have gone to the villages. I have sat on the farms, worked with the peasant, looked into his ambitions, into the hope in his eyes and the method of work and the available material at his disposal. I have come to the conclusion that all the efforts of my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain and all the efforts and new methods that Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has adopted to carry the farmer forward are not enough. Nothing short of a revolution is required if the agriculturist is to be given a decent living and a hope for the future. It requires a revolution. It will not do merely to construct a few hundred tube-wells. Giving credit here and there is an impossible proposition, for the simple reason that even in the most advanced country, the U.S.A., today the agriculturist gets the lowest reward for his efforts. Twenty-five per cent. of the people are employed in agriculture there, the largest proportion in accordance with the means of production, and they get the lowest reward, as against the industrialists, as against the hotel keepers, as against the transport services. Even in the most advanced country, the U.S.A., the agriculturist is on the lower strata. In India he has no place whatsoever.

There are some values in the life of an individual as there are in a community. Look to the sacrifice that the agriculturist makes, I mean to say in sustaining the structure of the State. Look to the Army, how many in it come from the soil. Look to the police, how many people come from the agriculturists. They are getting the people to work for the State. So, the sacrifice that the child of the soil renders, the duties he performs for the protection of his State, for keeping the peace, is the greatest while the reward he gets is the smallest.

How long can this position continue? It can continue only so long as the child of the soil is ignorant, is static, has no ambition. But even an ant cannot suffer wrong for long. There is a time for the smallest life, the most insignificant life to take a turn. And these

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are the turning points in the history of nations and communities when revolutions take place.

What happened in the U.S.A.? There was a price fall. It was somewhere in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Then the prices of the farm produces went down. They could not compete with the prices in other walks of life. A country-wide agitation took place. It took the shape of an upheaval, and certain fiscal and other measures had to be taken to raise the prices. Then again, price-levelling and other measures had to be taken. In other countries the people, when so pressed, turned into a revolution. The same thing was not to be found in this country. Unfortunately there is such a thing as fate, the arbitrator of one's destiny, and on account of his ignorance and on account of his traditional belief, the common man working on the field still looks to his God, not to man or to the administration. But with the progress of science, this fatalism is changing. Man has to look at things as the creation of man. Man has to look at the injustice done to him, at the system that robs him of the reward of his labour as against the machinery of Government and then he would turn and an upheaval has to take place. How long can you delay the fateful day?

So, my humble submission is that the mere addition of tube-wells or providing of seeds and other things will not do. There should be a very radical change in outlook, a very radical change with regard to the measures to be adopted, a very radical change with regard to the administration and their attitude.

When I talk of administration, I talk with a sense of shame that I have not found a single case in which the benefit of doubt has been given by any court in favour of the peasant when the question arose between the zamindar and the peasant. I have seen cases in which peasants on the fields have been murdered. And what is the verdict of the man sitting in the exalted office? It is, well, the bullet has not been found in the belly of the man who has been murdered. There is a bullet wound, there is the evidence, but what is the point of doubt?—that the man was shot by the bullet?—that the bullet is not found inside the body. Even that, the fulcrum of democracy, the seat of justice, has not been fair to the peasant as against the tyrant zamindars. This is the position even at this place. When there is a cry of peaceful co-existence, co-existence does not exist between the outgoing zamindar and the incoming peasant. This is why I submit that in every link of the administration a radical change is necessary. With regard to the peasant and the zamindar, these are simply structural questions. The zamindar has gone out, wherever he remains he is still a tyrant.

There is a radical change with regard to credit facility. The usurer has gone out, but the credit facilities have not expanded. When the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill came, I said that the position is this. When man was in a primitive stage, he used to believe that if he climbed the mountain and shook the bamboo, the rains would fall. Our Finance Minister is no better than his primitive counterpart. To say that Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 crores provided by the Reserve Bank through the co-operative societies will solve the credit problem of the peasant is just like the belief of the primitive man. This is an impossible proposition.

Then come the ameliorative schemes. You have got the godowns, you propose manure, you propose irrigation facilities, all these things.

The first thing that is necessary is to impart him education at the village level, that is to say, agricultural education. I would also submit that every State, there should be a college of agriculture. In every State, there should be a provision that from the primary stage onwards, a child must know about village life and about agricultural operations. There should be at least four or five agricultural laboratories, and research should be done there on scientific lines; besides, the results of the researches should also go down to the agriculturist at his house and at his place, and he should know and work them. Once this happens, then the other things such as better seeds, better means of cultivation, better machinery, the system of double crops, the system of rotation of crops etc. will naturally follow.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the question of price support. My hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain has accepted the principle of price support. It is a great boon to the agriculturist. In principle, it is a welcome measure, but in practice I doubt its efficacy very much, because we have got neither the means

nor the machinery to give price support to the agriculturist at all stages to the extent to which it would be helpful to him.

Anyhow, I would submit for the information of my hon. friend that this is not a new question facing India only. It has been facing many other countries also, and they have taken resort to fiscal measures, certain monetary principles, certain bank rates and certain other measures of a similar nature. Those very measures and those very methods may be studied. That is what I would like to suggest. But it should be accepted as a principle that agriculture is no longer to be regarded as a mere subsistence occupation, but it should be treated as an industrial enterprise.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): In going through the report of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, I find almost everywhere data and descriptions of things that are being done and that will be done in future, which would give an impression that all is well in this Ministry.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I hope so.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: There has certainly been increase in the production of foodgrains. But how much of it is due to the seasonal conditions, and how much is due to the lifting of controls, I cannot say. The Ministry should have explained how much increase has been due to each of these causes. I do not wish the Ministry, however, to remain self-complacent.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not at all.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Never.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: There is a good deal of talk about scientific methods, improved methods of agriculture, and so on. But I regret that I do not find anything scientific in all this work.

For instance, there is a new economic and statistical organisation attached to the Ministry, but I do not find any statistics anywhere. As everybody will admit, in almost every crop, India is the lowest in acreage—I shall show what the position is, presently, with regard to one of the crops—and therefore it becomes necessary, when we have such a huge organisation as the ICAR at the Centre, and we have in every State a department of agriculture which is manned more or less by scientifically trained people, to realise that there is plenty to do to improve our agriculture.

Therefore, I would suggest that from year to year, this report should give the per-acre-yield of rice, wheat, tobacco, cotton, jute and so on and so forth—that is to say, for all the crops, both food crops as well as commercial crops. Then only would we be in a position to know how much the agricultural scientists have been able to accomplish with their scientific methods and their researches. Without those statistics, we are led into a blind alley. We are told that the Central Tractor Organisation is reclaiming so much land, that so much fertiliser is being sold, and so on, with the result that we do not know whether there is any improvement or any appreciation in the per-acre-yield.

In regard to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, which is a great hobby of our Minister of Agriculture, I find that the report talks about so many million acres having been brought under cultivation by this method, and then says:

> "This resulted in an estimated increased production of 7·45 lakhs tons of paddy, *i.e.*, 15:8 maunds per acre. The average yield under the Japanese method was 35·20 maunds per acre against 19·40 maunds per acre by the usual method."

This is written in a way in which will mislead the reader. The figure given here is in regard to the estimated increase in production. Our scientists sitting down here in Delhi in that new building have estimated that the yield, by adopting the Japanese method of cultivation, will be so much, and therefore, the increase in production is 15·8 maunds per acre. I would say that that is not fair to the reader of this booklet. It should be definitely said that in 1954-55 the per-acre-yield of rice was so much, in the following year, it was so much, and there has therefore been so much of an increase.

With regard to rice, I have a report here of last year, which is entitled *A review by the Commonwealth Economic Committee*, which says:

> "The highest returns are achieved in Italy where the average over the past five years is 26·6 cwts.

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of rice per acre. The five-year averages of other principal rice-producing countries are: Australia 25 cwts., Japan 22·6 cwts., U.S.A. 14 cwts., Brazil 8 cwts., Burma 7·6 cwts., Thailand 6·8 cwts., and India 6·1 cwts."

So, it is very necessary to increase the per-acre-yield instead of merely saying that there has been so much increased production because so much acreage is being reclaimed every year, not only not necessarily by the C.T.O. but, everywhere, in every village marginal lands are being claimed by villagers because of increased population. Whether Government does it or whether Government encourages it or not, the people in the villages are doing that. So, most of the increased production, to my mind, is due to the larger acreage that has been brought under cultivation.

Here is a case where I say there is no planning, not to speak of scientific agriculture. Without these figures, it is impossible for anyone to have the incentive to increase production. No doubt, quite a lot has been done in popularising fertilizers and in popularising compost pits and so on, in breaking down the traditional methods of the villagers; but, to say that we are scientifically improving agriculture is an absolute misnomer.

I now come to the application of fertilizers. At one time, some three years ago, we thought that the Sindri warehouse was being filled up and there was no offtake. But, there was some method applied by which the fertilizers were lent to the States and they were again, in their turn, lent to the agriculturists from whom the money was collected or the price was taken in kind at the end of the crop. Some of the States have not taken advantage of that. I know Orissa has not taken advantage of that. But, there is a point here. That, I say, lacks planning. For instance, the application of fertilizers, either singly or mixed, in different doses, depends on soil analysis. More and more agriculturists are taking to the use of fertilizers but they are disillusioned by the results, as, without a proper assessment of the requirements of the particular soil as well as the particular crop, one might have put in a lot of sulphate of ammonia while the soil and the crop might be needing phosphates.

Then, again, I want to know whether the Ministry has visualised adulteration in this field also. The merchants may be adulterating, stuffing other than fertilizers in the fertilizer bags. From both points of view, Government must render this very important assistance to agriculturists by establishing a country-wide service for analysis of soils and fertilizers and for advising the farmers. In this way alone can the per acre yield of the various food as well as commercial crops be increased. This is a thing that was done in the United States of America some 50 years ago, when fertilizers began to be used first. Here, in India, with all this talk of science and scientific methods of improving agriculture, it has not been done. There is no service for soil analysis to a farmer who brings in his soil, an analysis of the deficiencies to advise whether single fertilizer or mixed fertilizer should be used. (*Interruption*). The hon. Member sitting here does not know what agriculture is.

I come to another matter, that is the fixing of the minimum price for all major crops before the sowing season and, particularly, for those crops for the growing of which Government carries on propaganda, such as "grow more cotton" and "grow more jute" in order to be self-sufficient and not be dependent on Pakistan, particularly. Some three years ago, these two crops were advocated and a good deal of propaganda was done and jute and cotton were grown in various localities where they were not grown before. There were bumper crops and when the crops came into the market, the prices dropped and the Central Government propagandists disappeared. They were not there to give an explanation. That was why, I believe, in the following year, that is, 1954, the jute acreage went down and production was less. This is very necessary in order to give the incentive. I do not mean to say that all the crops will have to be purchased but there should be a limitation of acreage for certain crops, according to the needs—so much for the coming year.

I come to a very important item, that shows lack of planning. You will remember that Orissa has suffered from two years of drought and also the last year's floods, as a result of which about 20 lakhs of people have been affected. Eight lakhs of these had gone through severe drought in 1954. Scarcity conditions have been felt since January-February, 1956. Rice is so scarce—I mean paddy is so scarce now—that the

price has gone up to somewhere about Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 per maund and, even at that price, people are not able to get it. The State Government has built many granaries during the last 3 years with assisted funds and these granaries are absolutely empty. Some of them have never seen any paddy because of the scarcity. There is a demand from all over this affected area, from the 20 lakhs of people, that there must be rice and paddy in sufficient quantity distributed among the people at subsidised rates, or as loans.

Those of us who had surveyed these affected areas in September-October last year had forecast such scarcity conditions and had advised the Government here and the Government of Orissa to arrange supplies beforehand. But where is the plan to feed these people now and enable them to produce more? You are talking about more and more production. How can you expect these people, who are emaciated now, to produce even for next year? There are people in certain localities living on grass, cakes made out of grass.

An Hon. Member : On grass?

Shri Sarangadhar Das : Yes. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that at least one lakh tons of rice should be rushed, at the rate of 400 tons per day, to Orissa to meet this situation. (*Interruption.*) I say there is no planning because although the warning was given in last September-October, nothing has been done to meet the situation as it is now in summer. If there had been proper planning and the welfare of the people had been uppermost in the minds of Government from the very beginning, no region of the country would have ever felt the pinch—such scarcity conditions which had been caused by calamities, both natural as well as man-made.

Then I come to another item, the export of oil-seeds and oil-cakes. It will be interesting to read from a London despatch of last year that a director of the London Corn Exchange was very happy that India had begun to export oilcakes and oilseeds. He said that "for 14 years Britain had had to compete in a strong sellers' market for her requirements of animal feeding stuffs protein, (that is, they were getting from Argentine). At the moment they see a ray of hope from India, pointing out that up to 1941 the sub-continent had exported freely in oilseed and oil-cake, the equivalent of 1,250,000 tons of oilcake a year. The tonnage so far released for export by India is insignificant—75,000 tons of groundnut, linseed and cotton-seed cake. But it is hoped that this is just a beginning".

I wish to point out that oilseeds and oil-cakes have nitrogen that has come out of the soil, and it is for the wise agricultural scientist, for a wise Government, to return that plant food material to the soil. They do that in China and in Germany. I can assure you that in Germany nothing is ever exported that has the plant food materials in it. Even the molasses from the big sugar factories used to be turned into alcohol and the residue returned to the soil. So also is the case in China. Our soil here has been depleted of plant food materials because of certain traditional customs we have of not handling human dung, human urine; we waste it. That should go back to the soil. There are tendencies now to reverse the process, to handle human dung and so forth. At the same time, the plant food materials go into oilseeds and oilcakes. Why is it that the Europeans prefer so much of these oil-cakes and we throw them away for a certain amount of foreign exchange that we get? Thereby, their cattle, dairy cattle, give quantities of milk that sound fantastic in our country. We talk about those fantastic figures, but the feeding-stuffs that should be fed to the cattle and which would give larger milk yields are being shipped away. This is another lack of planning.

I have one more constructive suggestion. In this report I read that import of foodgrains was stopped and some of the States had some stocks and they were in such a condition that they had to be sold away for nothing. I have mentioned this several times before and I urge upon the Ministry to pay some attention to constructive suggestions made from this side, namely, that instead of storing such a huge lot of rice, they should store paddy, because paddy will not deteriorate even in two years, but rice will, particularly parboiled rice will deteriorate in two or three months. It is very necessary in order to stop this drain that is taking place in storing grains that they must store paddy instead of rice. Warehouses should be distributed all over the country. Wherever there is scarcity condition, it should be rushed to that part of the country quickly. With these words, I again stress that there

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should be more planning and application of science than in just writing the reports.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I was myself intending to preface my remarks in replying to the various points made by hon. Members of this House, with a very brief outline of agricultural production we have had in the country during the last few years. I am very glad my friend, Shri Sarangadhar Das, has afforded me an opportunity by asking for more information which I have in my possession.

Agricultural production in this country began to look up from the year 1952-53. In 1953-54, that is, two years ahead of the Plan, we produced a record total of foodgrains amounting to 6,87,00,000 tons.....

Shri Sarangadhar Das: That I admitted.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As against the target of 6,16,00,000 tons in 1955-56, that is to say, two years ahead of the Plan we produced 71,00,000 tons more. Compared to the base year, this was more by 1,47,00,000 tons. Under the Plan we should have produced 2,72,00,000 tons of rice in 1955-56 from 80 million acres. Actually, in 1953-54 we produced 2,78,00,000 tons of rice from just over 77 million acres only, that is to say, we produced 6,00,000 tons of rice in excess of the target for 1955-56 on an area which was less by 3 million acres. This was not solely due to good weather.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: What happened to the three million acres?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They were affected by floods in Assam, Bihar, U.P. and Bengal. This was not solely due to good weather, a claim fully established, as it has been borne out by the production in the two subsequent years of 1954-55 and 1955-56 when our production capacity was severely tried by adverse weather. In 1954-55, by no means a good year we suffered from floods and droughts and yet we were able to keep ahead of the targets for 1955-56 by as much as 42,00,000 tons of foodgrains. 1953-54 was a bad year for sugar and sugarcane, but here too we regained the position beyond recognition in 1954-55. As against the previous record production of 14·94 lakhs tons in 1951-52, we produced in 1954-55 another record quantity of sugar exceeding the 1951-52 target by over a lakh of tons. My friend opposite (Shri Sarangadhar Das) is a great student of sugarcane and sugar production. I think he knew that this was a matter of compliment to us and that was probably why he quietly passed over. He was one of those who had blamed us for the import of sugar and I had once replied to him on the floor of the House that by the time I replied to the question, probably we would be faced with a surplus. What I had said has actually happened.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I will bow my head when you get the mills shifted to South Indian Mills.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This record quantity of sugar we produced on hardly 40 lakh acres under sugarcane as against 48 lakh acres which produced one lakh tons less sugar in the year 1951-52, *i.e.* 8 lakh acres less than the total of 48 lakh acres, which was the sugarcane acreage in the year 1951-52.

Some people say that this was due to diverting of too much cane for sugar manufacture. I agree that without sugarcane nobody could produce sugar....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): May I give one information to the hon. Minister? Thousands of maunds of sugarcane are not being purchased by mills in Rajasthan; that is a fact.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: How many mills are there? There is only one mill there.

An Hon. Member: What about Bihar?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am referring to what we produced in the shape of sugar as well as *gur*. What I want to suggest is that while we produced so much sugar there was no dearth of cane for *gur*. In fact the prices of *gur* have all along been ruling so low that we have had to keep an open export market for *gur* for the last two years.

My hon. friend, Shri Viswanatha Reddy, has said that with regard to both sugarcane and jute we have yet to exceed the total target and I agree with him. But we have very nearly fulfilled all the needs of the country so far as sugar and *gur* are concerned. So far as jute is concerned also we are on the

upward grade. We have this year produced larger quantity of jute to the extent of fourteen per cent. and this was without much increase in the acreage. Our total increased production was 41·4 per cent. compared to the previous year 27 per cent. of which was accounted for by additional acreage. There was thus a net average yield of 14% more as compared with the previous year.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY *in the Chair*]

We have similarly, within the two years,—1953-54 and 1954-55,—recovered and added to our production in almost every crop with the result that they compare favourably with the previous yields. I am sorry I did not take the precaution of anticipating my friend, Shri Sarangadhar Das and giving all the graphs of the average production. But I have got the figures here and if he and the House would like, I will give them and they will show how the yields per acre have gone up in many cases by nearly fifty per cent. and in some cases by over fifty per cent. (*Interruption.*) In 1950-51, for instance, the average yield of rice per acre was 596 lbs. per acre which went up to 805 lbs. in 1953-54. That means an addition of 209 lbs. per acre over an acreage of 77 millions. It means 2·5 maunds per acre.

The *jowar* yield has gone up from 305 lbs. in 1948-49 to 469 lbs. in 1954-55—an addition of two maunds per acre over 434 lakhs of acres that is 434 lakhs of acres produced at the rate of two maunds in addition to the average I have referred to.

In the case of *bajra*, the average went up from 220 lbs. in 1952-53 to 330 lbs. in 1953-54—exactly fifty per cent. more. Maize was 488 lbs. in 1950-51 but 707 lbs. in 1954-55. For *ragi* the average was 535 lbs. in 1951-52 but 717 lbs. in 1953-54. Wheat in 1948-49 was 566 lbs. per acre as against 713 lbs. in 1954-55. Barley was 631 lbs. in 1949-50 but 780 lbs. in 1954-55. Gram was 401 lbs. in 1949-50 but 546 lbs. in 1954-55. Cotton average also went up by nearly fifty per cent. because it increased from 62 lbs. per acre to 92 lbs. of lint.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know how these figures were obtained? Were there sample surveys all over the country on which they are based?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. I can say that these figures have been obtained as a result of a much better statistical data that is available to us as a result of the national sample survey and other surveys that we have started. I can assure my friend that our statistics wing has not been sleeping. In fact all these results on which the details of production I gave—are really based on their labours. These figures are therefore much more scientifically determined than at any previous time.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: You should publish them in the report.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will next time. (*Interruptions.*)

Similarly, we have had increased production in the case of wheat as well as oilseeds. In the case of wheat in 1954-55 we had two lakh tons more than the target for 1955-56. The average also has gone up by fifty per cent. In the case of oilseeds, we have had an additional production of nearly nine lakhs of tons.

It will thus be seen that we have achieved greater production not only in the total but in the averages also. The average has gone up not only for the solitary year of 1953-54 but for the two subsequent years also. That is the basis of my confidence that this is not merely a freak of the monsoon of one year that has given us larger production but this production, I am prepared to assure the House, has come to stay and there will be no going back on it. This is so because the peasantry has taken to better methods without much assistance from us, I am prepared to say. We should have, as is done in other countries, given a little more assistance but we had given what we could under the circumstances and within the resources available. I can tell the House that, with the subsidy of 2/3rd and in some cases, fifty per cent., in Pakistan there is hardly any appreciable rise in the consumption of fertilisers. We have done that in this country without any subsidies. So far as ammonium sulphate is concerned, as has been mentioned by my friend Sardar Lal Singh, we have increased consumption by three hundred per cent. We were not even able to reduce, at least to our satisfaction, the price of fertilisers when the prices of agricultural products went down. Fortunately, in the meantime, the situation

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has improved and the prices have also improved and therefore, there is no justifiable cause for the cultivators to complain about the prices of fertilisers now.

I do not wish to take much time in referring to the Japanese method except to state two facts. In the three years when we have been preaching it, we covered directly by this method an area of 35 lakhs of acres. On this area we have had a net saving of Rs. 3·5 crores by way of seed alone. The additional production cannot be less than about fifteen lakhs of tons valued at about Rs. 50 crores. But during the whole period, the Central Government has yet to spend three lakhs of rupees on this and I do not think all the State Governments taken together have spent even two lakhs of rupees. So, this good fortune of better rice production is not a mere accident but it is due to something which people have certainly done.

I was trying to get some barter arrangement between fertilisers and the produce; I am afraid I failed in getting that. But in spite of my inability to give them this barter advantage, I am glad to say that the peasantry in this country accepted it. I join my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Ch. Ranbir Singh in offering my congratulations and grateful thanks to the peasantry of this country, which has really responded to our call which we put in a way which was capable of appealing to them and which they could implement even within the limited resources, they have so as to come up to our expectations.

4 P.M.

There were quite a large number of points made by various speakers. As is apparent to the whole House, it is not possible to deal with all the points that were made. In fact, for want of time, none of us could intervene when the President's Address was being discussed in the House and matters relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry were taken up. We had no time to intervene during the General Discussion of the Budget also.

A large number of points have, therefore, accumulated and I was hoping that we would have at least a longer period for discussion on this occasion when I would be able to reply to all of them. As it is, I can reply to only a few of the points made today, this afternoon, in this House and leave the rest with an assurance that every one of them will be examined and whatever action is called for will certainly be taken.

Some of the important points which were made by hon. Members are the following. My friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh compared the cost which the Government pays on the construction of tube-wells with the cost which, according to his information, was incurred by the farmers. I am sorry to say that my friend is very badly informed about the cost incurred on the construction of tube-wells. I will give the House an analysis of the cost of boring tube-wells. On the whole, the average cost of land comes to about Rs. 1500. Many of the tube-wells he is talking of are, probably, much shallower—something like 75 feet or 105 feet—than most of our tube-wells. On the other hand our tube-wells fall between 275 feet and 350 feet, sometimes even more. The cost for this 300 feet tube-well is naturally higher. The diameter of our tube-well is also larger than that of the wells made by the farmers with the assistance of loans from the co-operative societies etc. They sometimes bore a hole of only about 11 or 12 inches as against 18 to 24 inches in our case. There is also systematic piping which we resort to. Other people do not use the same piping and the same sort of material with the result that they come to grief in about 5 to 6 years time, whereas the average life of our tube-well is very much longer. Therefore, I do not think there could be any saving. We have also compared the figures of departmental working by the States. On the whole, it appears that we are not incurring any exorbitant cost in the way in which we are boring these tube-wells.

The cost of boring and development for 300 feet is about Rs. 12,000. The cost of 300 feet cement piping 6″ and 12″ in diameter comes to Rs. 6000. The cost of turbine pump, motor and transformer comes to Rs. 6000. Now, there is a likelihood of a mistake on the part of my hon. friend and it can be this, that he has probably calculated the cost of only these three items, neglecting even the cost of land. This will come to about Rs. 24,000. He has admitted that it could be about Rs. 20,000; so there is not much of a difference. The two items which are extremely essential, which we insist upon and which we generally provide are the following. One is the cost of civil works; that is, tank, pump-house, one channel with cement

lining and operators' quarters. This costs Rs. 15,000. The other thing is the cost of transmission line of electricity over a length of 1½ miles at an average cost of Rs. 15,000. Thus it is that the total cost that we incur comes to Rs. 55,500. If you take away these Rs. 30,000 expenditure and the cost of land then the total cost will be reduced by Rs. 31,500 and it will come to Rs. 24,000. I hope my friend will correct and verify his information on this point.

The other point made by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh—there are many points that he made—is about the settlement of landless labourers and so on. I expect that the Minister for Food and Agriculture will deal with some of these points.

He also referred—and quite correctly in my opinion—to the way in which the peasants still live. I fully agree with him that there is no change so far as harassment by officials is concerned, so far as their exploitation by moneylenders is concerned or neglect in the law court is concerned. There is very little difference that we have been able to bring about. But, this is not the fault of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I think he was pleading his case in a wrong court. He must complain against his own State Government, against the police, against the judiciary or whatever other agencies of Government there may be. I am sure, the blame cannot lie with the Central Government and, especially, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): What about your officers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Comparatively they are better. (*Laughter.*)

My friend Shri Frank Anthony has I think rendered a good service to the wild life in the country. He has emphatically brought to the notice of this House and the country many faults that are wantonly committed by a large number of people under the name of shikaris and the non-shikaris. All that I would like to tell him is that, from the time we constituted the Wild Life Board for the protection of wild life, a good many things have taken place. I do not know if I will have the time to state, even briefly, what we have done. It will take about ten minutes to reply to him in detail. For instance, in the case of game laws the executive committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life which met at Ooty in May, 1955 considered the question of prevention of illicit shooting and violation of game laws. It was suggested at that meeting that permanent cancellation of arms licences in respect of persons found guilty of these malpractices would have the most salutary effect on the preservation of game. At the instance of the Chairman of the Board, the Committee collected material from the State Governments on the three points: (1) penalties or punishments imposed at present for violation of game laws and illicit shooting laws; (2) suggestions of the State Governments regarding penalties to be imposed on persons guilty of these malpractices; and (3) State Governments' views regarding permanent cancellation of arms licences in respect of this category of persons. I am glad to say that the Governments of Travancore-Cochin, Kutch, Andhra and Hyderabad are in favour of permanent cancellation of arms licences in respect of guilty persons. The Governments of PEPSU, Delhi and Ajmer have suggested permanent cancellation on the second conviction. The Government of Bombay suggested cancellation of arms licences in the case of poachers. Replies from other States are awaited.

In regard to crop-protection guns, the Indian Board for Wild Life which met at Calcutta in February, 1955 recognised the misuse of crop-protection guns and recommended that, in such localities where particular species of animals and birds are being threatened with extinction through misuse of crop-protection guns, the crop-protection guns should be withdrawn from such localities and the protection of crops may be secured through an official agency. The recommendation was commended by the Government of India to the State Governments. The Governments of Bhopal, Manipur, PEPSU, Bombay, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have issued instructions to the District Magistrates and police officers to keep a watch on the misuse of crop-protection guns and to see that they are not used for any purpose other than crop-protection. The Government of Madhya Pradesh—my friend had very bitterly complained against the Government of Madhya Pradesh—say that they have received no complaints about the species of animals and birds being threatened with extinction through misuse of crop-protection guns in the State. They have also expressed an opinion that crop-protection through an official agency is impracticable. Replies from other Governments are awaited.

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This question was again discussed at a meeting of the Committee and the Committee recommended the use of bamboo rackets for crop-protection purposes. That recommendation has been commended to States and their reactions are awaited.

About indiscriminate shooting by army personnel and forest contractors to which reference was made. This was a point which was very much emphasised by my friend Shri Frank Anthony. The question of violation of game laws by army personnel was also discussed at the third meeting of the Executive Committee in May, 1955. The Committee made a unanimous request to the Chairman of the Board to address the three service chiefs for seeking their co-operation in the enforcement of game laws. The Chairman accordingly addressed the three service chiefs and he received replies from all the three Service Chiefs assuring him of the wholesale co-operation of the defence personnel and the strict observance of the game laws.

In the case of forest contractors, we cannot legally withhold the issue of licences on the ground that the applicant simply happens to be a forest contractor. However, when the person is found guilty, severe steps such as the cancellation of arms licence, etc., are taken.

The Indian Board of Wild Life constituted by the Government of India to advise the Government on the steps necessary for the preservation of and protection of wild life is very active since the last 1½ years. I admit that we probably paid attention to this matter rather late, but from the time we did it, we have certainly covered a lot of ground and have been trying to stop malpractices and misuses. The Executive Committee of the Board has already met thrice so far, within the period of 1½ years. On the advice of the Board certain animals and birds which were on the verge of extinction were declared as protected animals and birds by the State Governments. As a further step to prevent indiscriminate shooting of wild life for commercial purposes, the Government of India have imposed restrictions on the export of wild life and its products in respect of certain species like lion, hunting leopard, brown antelope, deer, etc. The export of these is strictly prohibited. In respect of certain other species like the rhino, etc., export is being allowed only to scientific institutions.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.— West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.— East): How many monkeys have been exported?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are too many of them and we shall be glad to get rid of them.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is there any export restrictions in respect of them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Complaints were made that they were not exported in very humane conditions. To that extent, we have imposed certain conditions. We require some sort of guarantee that they would be taken in humane conditions. We scrutinise every case of demand for export, before the request is granted.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): What about the monkey unisance in our quarters?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am aware of that complaint.

The Government of India have commended to the State Governments the creation of sanctuaries and national parks for the preservation of wild life. A provision of about Rs. 1,35,00,000 is provided in the Central and State sectors for this purpose in the Second Five Year Plan. Of this, 50 per cent. of the expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. The Executive Committee of the Board which met in January last recommended the appointment of a whole-time Wild Life Preservation Officers in the States and the Government of India commended the recommendation to the States Governments for implementation. Shri Frank Anthony is now coming back to the House. I have very fully dealt with his points before he arrived.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रक्षीत, अनुसूचित जातीयां) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक सवाल पुछना चाहता हूं ।

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अभी रहने दिजीये मुझे ही बोलने दिजीये ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : क्या जमीन के बारे में हरिजनों को भी कुछ दिया गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह बीच में नहीं बतलाया जा सकता ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I was very glad to hear a very pointed reference to some subjects made by Shri Viswanatha Reddy. I think we have already taken sufficient action in respect of many of them, especially with regard to the development of the fruit industry and cold storage plants. In the second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 1,75,00,000 has been made for schemes regarding fruit preservation. Out of this amount, Rs. 40 lakhs have been provided for setting up of cold storage plants. This would enable about eight to ten cold storage plants to be set up in suitable places. A survey of the existing cold storage facilities and centres for this purpose has already been carried out by the Agricultural Marketing Directorate.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy also complained about the slow progress of the exploratory tube-wells, and he even suggested that many of us would grow old before the exploratory tube-well programme is completed. I can assure him that by March, 1957, the work in Andhra will begin. Unfortunately, the arrival of machinery was somewhat delayed.

Shri Matthen : What about the tube-wells in Madras?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We have got a programme covering the whole country. I have not got all the details here, but I do not think it will take very much more than the stipulated time. Probably, it might take just six months or one year more than the stipulated time. Once the machinery arrives, we start going ahead and I am sure we will do the work to the satisfaction of every one. We hope to complete it by the end of March, 1958,—the work in respect of all the 350 exploratory tube-wells in the whole country.

These tube-wells also require some special machinery. They are not of the ordinary type. For instance, most of the tube-wells that we have had so far were in the alluvial lands of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal & Punjab where we do not ordinarily meet hard soils and rocks. But we are trying these exploratory tube-wells in places where ordinarily they are not successful. There are only certain pockets in which we expect that there may be a possibility of getting good water through tube-wells. We are spotting all these places on geological data, but, by and large, the whole Deccan strata is unsuitable for tube-wells. It is only in certain places like Narmada valley, the Purna valley and in certain other places that we can do it.

Secondly, though this tube-well scheme is a very welcome affair, it must also be realised that it requires certain hypotheses and certain data. If these things cannot be had then it is not possible to have the tube-wells. For instance, after boring a whole to an extent of 275 or 300 or 350 feet and if we do not get 30,000 gallons per hour as the minimum, the tube-well would not be of much use. Nobody would be interested in it. It would not be possible to work it economically. So, this is one of the handicaps, but so far as the programme is concerned, I have no doubt that we will go ahead as fast as possible.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy also referred to hydroponics. Only about three or four weeks back, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh sent me a copy of the letter which he has addressed to the Prime Minister on this subject. So far as production through hydroponics is concerned, it is a luxurious agricultural method. We have got so much of land in the country where we can produce twice or thrice or four times. We need not therefore go in for any fanciful experiments just suggested. We have got so much of soil on which we can produce. We have not, however, neglected that aspect of the matter and we have made certain experiments. But, by and large, nowhere has it been done on a very large scale. They are good laboratory experiments. As it is, they are just amusing or entertaining things only to look at. So far as the economics of that method is concerned, it has yet to be worked out and it has to be shown whether it is economical to produce, without the soil, as much food as can be produced from out of the soil.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy : In a country like ours where the pressure on land is much more than elsewhere, cannot the experiments be made with successful results?

Shri A. P. Jain : Not on a commercial scale.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I have got a large number of points to deal with.

Coming to my friend Ch. Ranbir Singh, I have already said that in their description of the condition of the farmers I do not very much disagree with

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them, and I also admit that we have not been very profuse in our assistance to the cultivators. But we have limited resources and we cannot go the whole length that we would like to.

He had certain observations to offer so far as information to farmers was concerned. All the time that I have been in charge of this portfolio I have been making the utmost possible efforts in this direction, and I must say that much of the larger production is considerably due to the way in which we have been able to take some information to the cultivators. Had it not been so, we would never have had the response that we had resulting in larger production and, therefore, I would suggest to my friend that in this respect, although the ideal is yet to be achieved and is far away—we have to deal with an illiterate peasantry and we do not have sufficient information apparatus to go to them with cinemas and so on. Even with regard to film production the Information and Broadcasting Ministry had given us only two films a year for Agriculture—, we have framed some schemes by which we will produce about thirty. These are the handicaps. We are not wanting in earnestness in taking the results to the farmers, and we are straining every nerve. If there was any meaning in calling farmers here, it was to give more information to them about the new things that we have. And the biggest thing was to show them the "Mecca" of Agricultural science in the country, namely the Pusa Institute, and also to enable them to point out whatever difficulties they have to the Central Government officials as well as others.

I am very thankful to Sardar Lal Singh for the congratulations he has given to me, and also for his good wishes, for my attempts in regard to the organisation of the farmers.

An Hon. Member : Congratulations to the Ministry.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): To both.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I do not know how many more points I can touch.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj : Regarding waste land.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I had better go to my friend Shri Sarangadhar Das, because he was the only person from the opposition benches who spoke and, therefore, I think he deserves greater preference. He complained, first of all, that we were not giving all the details. I have already dealt with that point, and I have also given him the details. And if at any time he wants more details, I can give them. I have also prepared the graphs of this increased production, and I would invite him to my office—I will give him a cup of tea also—to look at these graphs to see for himself what the Economic Wing has done and what material they have got.

He complained about the export of oilseeds and criticised what an insensible thing we were doing in allowing liberal exports. But, as I explained, it was only to see that the prices may improve so as to benefit the growers. I would, ideally speaking, agree with him that anything that really contributes to fertility of the soil ought not to be exported. The same is the case with bone-meal also, and it is our policy not to allow bone-meal or bones to go out of the country. But there are certain handicaps and limitations from which we suffer. We also require some foreign exchange. If we close down the export of everything, there will be no possibility of getting any foreign exchange at all.

Shri Sarangadhar Das : Export oil.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We do that. He referred to soil analysis and, in the course of his speech, referred to what happened in America fifty years ago. I may inform him that our information is not so old as that, nor are we so backward as he imagines. We have a very good and very vigorous programme of soil analysis in the Second Five Year Plan. I agree with him that unless we have soil analysis and we are in a position to tell our farmers what kind of fertilizer and what quantity of it should be used per acre for each crop, we will not be crediting ourselves with having done our duty properly. But most of these things were wanting in the previous periods, no attention was given to them, and we cannot overnight bring them into existence. We are however fully alive to the importance of soil analysis and the schedules of uses of fertilizers. I can assure him that this work is being taken up very seriously, and in the next five years we will have accomplished quite a good deal.

I am glad he referred to the fertilizer consumption. But while admitting that soil analysis is necessary before we recommend the use of fertilizers, I can

tell him that wherever we advise farmers to use fertilizers we have some approximate data at least. And we also recommend mixtures, more than merely ammonium sulphate. That is our policy, and we want the farmer to put more and more a combination of more than one fertilizer than to rely only on nitrogen. I am glad to say that in this respect also we have been able to achieve quite a good deal of success. Because, not only the consumption of ammonium sulphate has gone up, but that of super-phosphates also has been doubled, and the third ingredient is coming into the field. We will see that a more scientific use of these fertilizers is made by the cultivators.

Most of our increased production is certainly due to this. As was pointed out by Sardar Lal Singh, we have nowhere even a satisfactory or a reasonable consumption of fertilizers as compared even to small countries like Japan and Formosa. We do not yet consume even what Formosa does today. But we have tried our best to see that increased use is made of the fertilizers.

Any more time for me, Madam?

Mr. Chairman: He has already exceeded his time. But how much longer does he want?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If my time is already up, I will conclude by saying that we will carefully examine all the points that remain to be replied to either by me or by my hon. colleague the Minister of Food and Agriculture. They will all be looked into. I may also assure the House that we have been able, at least in the Second Five Year Plan, to pay far greater attention to forestry, soil conservation, horticulture and all these things, some of which did not figure very high in the First Five Year Plan, as also to co-operation, marketing, garding, warehousing, primary processing etc.

Madam, I thank you for having given me some more latitude in the matter of time and to the House for the appreciative way in which hon. Members have dealt with the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The debate has gone on for a long time, and the point that emerges, to me, as the most outstanding one in this debate is that there is a glaring contradiction between the picture of growing prosperity as we find in the Report of the Food and Agricultural Ministry and the real picture of a life of misery, ignorance, helplessness, growing indebtedness so far as the vast majority of our peasants are concerned.

What is this due to? This is due to the basic defect of the land reforms which the Ministry either here or in the States have failed to tackle. So far as the activities in the States are concerned, I find from the records of the last two or three years that the condition of the peasants who had to depend on the land of others, the agricultural workers, the share croppers and such other cultivators who did not have permanent occupancy rights, has been very bad, and they have suffered a lot and a large number of them have been evicted. Now, I find that so far as protected tenants are concerned, in 1951-52, their number was 2,11,436 and they were cultivating an area of 26,75,960 acres. Compare this with the figure for 1954-55. We find that there were only 90,279 protected tenants cultivating 10,95,319 acres. This means that there has been a substantial reduction in number so far as protected tenants are concerned. Is it simply a sort of bhoodan in the opposite direction? Certainly not. It is far more serious than that. It involves perjury, forgery, chicanery, and what not. The so-called "voluntary surrender" by which these lands have been taken away from such persons is by no means a "voluntary surrender." When we hear from Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and even from hon. Minister himself that the condition of the peasantry has not improved, in spite of the increase in production of commerical crops or of foodgrains, we have to find the reason for this. The 17 million families of agricultural workers and the large number of poor agriculturists have not been in a position to improve their conditions. It is not only a question of improving their conditions; conditions have deteriorated and indebtedness has increased, even according to the report of the Rural Credit Survey. The most important factor for that is the basic defect in the land organisation policy followed by the Government. No doubt, laws have been passed in a large number of States regarding the abolition of intermediaries, but the surplus land has not been distributed among the agricultural workers or landless poor people. There has been no attempt to secure the surplus land which is in the hands of the people

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who hold at present more than the ceiling that has been fixed. There is defect in implementation. Public co-operation is not being taken. Organisations of peasantry are not being consulted in order to carry out these reforms successfully. The other day I went to one district in the U.P., Meerut. There, I found that consolidation work was going on. There is a lot of complaint about bribery, corruption of officers who were doing it. The co-operation of the people is not being taken in the manner in which it should have been taken. While consolidation is not opposed by the peasants in principle, what is actually taking place is that certain rich peasants or middle class persons who could influence these officials who are responsible for this work, are getting the best land. In consolidation it happens that one gets a rectangular landholding or a land which has only a few corners. As against this, we find that one gets a long stretch of land in order to give a particular gentleman the best possible land. This is the way in which land reform is being carried out. This should change, if we want to see that together with growth in production, the condition of the peasantry also should improve.

What I have been saying is with regard to land reform. I will now take up the question of prices. There is such a wide fluctuation of prices as a result of which both the growers and the consumers suffer. This is the beginning of April. So far as West Bengal is concerned, the price of rice which is the staple food there, is rising abnormally. In the last few weeks, there has been an abnormal rise in Calcutta and in some of the mofussil areas. This is because of two reasons. There is shortfall in production, although there is an increase when we consider the whole country. So far as West Bengal is concerned, from the Bulletin of Food Statistics, I find that, two years ago there was a production of 39 lakh tons. In 1954, the production was 52 lakh tons. Again in 1955, it has come down to 37 lakh tons. In West Bengal we used to get rice whenever there was a shortage, from Orissa or other neighbouring States like Bihar and U.P. This year, production has gone down in Orissa also.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This means that there will be greater difficulties in West Bengal. What is the hon. Minister doing to remedy this situation? There is a city like Calcutta. Unless some stock is released immediately from the Government sources to see that the price is reduced, and measures are taken to see that the other mofussil areas also get adequate supply, the price will go abnormally high.

As for the commercial crops, jute particularly, although we made several representations that there should be fixation of minimum price, nothing has been done so far. Although there has been some increase in production, we find that this is one of the commodities in respect of which there has been a shortfall so far as the target of the First Five Year Plan is concerned. Government's policy with regard to prices should be such as not to allow such a wide fluctuation in prices. Just after the peasants have sold out their stock—even the small and middle peasants have to sell something after harvest—we find the prices rising. This is almost an annual phenomenon. The policy with regard to prices should be changed.

Coming to betterment and irrigation charges, the factors that affect the living conditions of the peasantry are the various kinds of taxes, irrigation rates and betterment charges. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has referred to this. For supplying water to a single crop land, if you charge Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per acre in some cases, how could the peasants improve their condition. You should not charge high irrigation rates from the farmers for the water that you supply. According to the Irrigation Ministry's report, we find that they are attempting to double the area under irrigation in the course of 15 years. We have now only 20 per cent. of our cultivable lands irrigated. There has been talk of co-ordination between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. So also, there should be better co-ordination between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. There should be an attempt to increase the area under irrigation. Otherwise, we cannot have double crops and treble crops and increased production of food to the extent we desire during the Second Five Year Plan.

I then come to the farmers' forum. Through one of my cut motions, I have sought to draw the attention of the Ministry to this. It is a matter which is engaging our attention. Only the other day we had the second session of this

forum. The Hindi translation is misleading. It is called the krishak samaj. I understand that an organisation of big farmers who use tractors and hold large areas of land is being called the farmers' forum. This is the only organisation patronised by the President and the Prime Minister and the Food and Agriculture Minister—I do not know who is not there. To call it, as it has been said in this report, as the representative organisation of the producers, is entirely a wrong thing to do. If you make this farmers' forum as the only organisaion of the agriculturists.....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: You can have as many as you like.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury:....Who is the real agriculturist? I am not speaking only of the agricultural labourers or the poor peasants, but those peasants who have some holding, the occupancy tenants and others including agricultural labourers. Where are they in this Farmers' Forum? If you really want a farmers' organisation of the agricultural producers, then it must be an organisation in which representative organisations that exist in the country like the All-India Kisan Sabha or other organisations must also be given an opportunity to express their views, and only in that way can you have the real views of the farmers.

Just now the hon. Minister for Agriculture described the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as the Mecca of agricultural science. I certainly would join with him in paying my tribute to the scientific workers who are working there and have done some good work during the last so many years. But at the same time, I find that there the workers, the milkmen, the ploughmen, the mechanics and others who are working there are not being given even 15 days casual leave that is given to other Government employees. They are monthly paid staff, they have been working there for 15 to 20 years. Such people are there. Not only you do not give them this opportunity to have organisations....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the value of scientific work done in the Institute to be assessed on the salaries paid to certain people?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I have already paid my tribute to the scientific workers who are working there. My point is those people who are helping these scientific workers, the other people who are also there serving not in the capacity of a big or renowned scientist, but are also doing some basic work, those people should be looked after and their problems may also be considered. They are the monthly paid staff who have been working there for so many years, but they have no weekly holiday. You do not pay them house-rent allowance in the case of those who are not provided with any accommodation. Neither is there any provident fund nor any workers' committee as is the case elsewhere, and no medical facilities. So, these are the conditions in which these people are living. You must also do something to see that these people who work in the Institute are properly looked after.

Then I would say something about the Rural Credit Survey Committee's Report. A Bill has been introduced in this House, but we do not know when it will be passed. There is inordinate delay so far as the implementation of the recommendations of this Committee are concerned.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): There is no time for the Bills to be gone through.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In the First Five Year Plan there was a provision of rural credit to the extent of Rs. 130 crores, but how much has been given? Only a few months ago in reply to one of my questions, the Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure, Shri A. C. Guha said that a sum of Rs. 30 crores might have been given up till 1955. Although we do not know what is the exact position this year, I do not think it will be far greater. So, there was a dismal failure so far as the promise about the supply of rural credit to the extent of Rs. 130 crores was concerned in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan we do not find any big promise. We know the indebtedness of the peasants. Only for their seasonal operations they have to incur a debt of some Rs. 700 crores. Out of that they get only six per cent—three per cent. from co-operative societies and three per cent. by way of *taccavi* and other agricultural loans. So, if we want to help these peasants, to save them from the clutches of the village Shylocks, the Mahajans, certainly the Government will have to do a little more than they contemplate to do during the Second Five Year Plan, so

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

far as the supply of rural credit is concerned. For the development of co-operatives, and for helping the peasants to get a proper price for their produce, it is very necessary that serious efforts should be made to implement properly the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee.

श्री बिगंबर सिंह (जिला एटा-पश्चिम व जिला मैनपुरी–पश्चिम व जिला मथुरा-पूर्व) : सब से पहले मैं कृषि मंत्रालय को, जो कार्य उसने किये हैं, उनके लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। इस मंत्रालय के सम्मुख एक तो बड़ी समस्या ३६ करोड़ जनता के लिये भोजन का प्रबन्ध करने की है और दूसरी २४ करोड़ किसानों की उन्नति व जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा करने की है। इस मंत्रालय ने जितना काम इस सम्बन्ध में किया है और जो कार्य वह अब कर रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी समझदार और ईमानदार व्यक्ति उसे उसके लिये धन्यवाद दिये बिना नहीं रह सकती। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किये गये कार्यों में से कुछ का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं।

ट्रेक्टर संगठन द्वारा १४ लाख एकड़ भूमि सन् १९४८ से आज तक कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है जिस पर कि आज बहुत से बड़े बड़े फार्म विशेषकर यू० पी० से खुल गये हैं और जहां पर लाखों टन का उत्पादन हो रहा है जिससे हमारे देश को खाद्यान्नों के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर बनने में मदद मिली है। इस वर्ष भी एक लाख ८० हजार एकड़ भूमि खेतीयोग्य बनाई गई है और उस में काश्त हो रही है।

इसी तरह से ट्यूब वैल्स (नलकूप) के सम्बन्ध में भी उल्लेखनीय कार्य इस मंत्रालय ने किया है। इस मंत्रालय ने एक योजना बनाई थी जिस के अन्तर्गत उसका विचार सन् १९५६ के अन्त तक २,६५० ट्यूब वैल्स बनाने का था। पिछले वर्ष के अन्त तक २,३७५ ट्यूब वैल बन गये थे और मैं समझता हूं कि बाकी के भी बन गये होंगे क्योंकि १९५६ तक की सूचना मुझे प्राप्त नहीं। लेकिन इन ट्यूब वैल्स के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक चीज़ निवेदन करनी है और वह यू० पी० और विशेषकर मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र यानी मथुरा, एटा व मैनपुरी के बारे में है। वहां पानी की समस्या बहुत ही जटिल है। यहां नहरों का आगीर है। ट्यूब वैल्स बने नहीं। बड़े प्रयत्न से कुछ मैनपुरी में बने है। वहां पर कुछ एरिया (क्षेत्र) ऐसा है जहां पर ट्यूब वेल सफल हो जाते हैं और कुछ एरिया ऐसा है जहां सफल नहीं होते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ठीक तरह से जांच नहीं की गई है कि कौन सा क्षेत्र ऐसा है कि जहां पर ट्यूब वैल सफल हो सकते हैं और कौन सा क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहां पर ट्यूब वैल सफल नहीं हो सकते है। बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां पर सरकार ने यह घोषित किया था कि वहां पर ट्यूब वैल लगाना सफल नही हो सकता। लेकिन प्राइवेट तौर से उन स्थानों में जो ट्यूब वैल बनाए गये हैं वे सफल रहे हैं और उन ट्यूबवैल्स में से काफी पानी मिल रहा है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि आप इस पश्चिमी हिस्से में जहां रेगिस्तान बढ़ता चला जा रहा है विशेष प्रबन्ध करके वहां खोज करायें और बतायें कि कहां पर ट्यूब वैल सफल हो सकते हैं और कहां पर नहीं हो सकते हैं।

अब मैं मंत्रालय को इस लिये भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि एमोनियम सल्फेट का जहां सन् १९५२ में पौने तीन लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ था अब वह बढ़ कर करीब छः लाख टन हो गया है। इतने थोड़े समय में इतना ज्यादा उत्पादन करके दिखा देना कोई मामुली बात नहीं है और अवश्य ही मंत्रालय इसके लिये बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथहि मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां उत्पादन इतना बढ़ा है वहां इस खाद का प्रयोग उस तरह से नहीं हो रहा है जिस तरह से होना चाहिये। देहातों में जब लोगों को खाद दी जाती है तो यह कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें लेनी पड़ेगी, बीज के साथ लेने को बाध्य किया जाता है। इस तरह से किसानों के पास जब कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता है तो वे इसको ले कर बड़े बड़े फार्म वालों को कम कीमद में बेच देते हैं जिससे कि उनको हानि उठानी पड़ती है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि सबसे पहली बात जो आपको करनी चाहिये वह यह है कि आप जा कर किसानों को यह समझायें कि खाद को इस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाये और इस तरह से इसे काम में लाया जाये जिससे कि किसान जो अब खाद को दूसरों के हाथ बेच कर हानि उठाते हैं, इस हानि से बच सकें और उनको खादके प्रयोग से लाभ पहुंच सके। यह भी उनको अनुभव कराया जाये केवल कहा न जाये।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विद्यार्थियों को विदेश भेजकर विशेषज्ञ बनाने और देहातों मे जा कर काम करने के बारे में जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है उसका बहुत सा हिस्सा ऐसा होता है जिससे कि उन्हें वह जानकारी प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है, जो देहातियों के लिये उपयोगी नहीं होती। उसमें वही विद्यार्थी भाग ले पाते है जिनको

उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है । साधारण ज्ञानवाले किसानों के लड़के भाग नही ले पाते । मैं समझता हूं कि भारत वर्ष की उन्नति के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि केवल बी० एससी० और एम० एससी० या और ऊंची डिग्रीयां प्राप्त करनेवाले लोगों को ही कृषि की शिक्षा न दी जाये, बल्कि कुछ ऐसा तरीका बनाया जाये कि गांवों के साधारण शिक्षा प्राप्त लोग भी खेती की अच्छी से अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें । ऐसा करना हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों के अधिक अनुकूल होगा ।

अब मैं आपसे प्राइस सपोर्ट (मूल्य समर्थन) के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । हमारे इस मंत्रालय ने जब यह देखा कि किसानों की स्थिति खराब हो रही है और उनके उत्पादन की कीमतें गिरती चली जा रही हैं तो उसने एक योजना बनायी की सरकार गल्ला खरीदेगी लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश की हालत इन सब प्रयत्नों के होते हुए भी खतरनाक सीमा पर पहुंच गयी है । पिछले साल हमारे देश में ५,५३,००,००० टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ । अगर आप यह मानलें कि किसान को प्रति मन पांच रुपय का नुकसान हुआ तो आप देखेंगे कि इस कारण किसानों को करीब साढ़े सात अरब रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ! जिन किसानों ने साल भर मेहनत कर के यह उत्पादन किया उनको तो लाभ नहीं हुआ लेकिन जिन लोगों ने कुछ दिन पहले उस गल्ले को खरीद कर रख लिया था उनको लाभ पहूंच गया । यह जो हानि हमारे किसानों को उठानी पड़ी उससे २४ करोड़ आदमियों की आमदानी में प्रतिव्यक्ति ३० रुपये के हिसाब से कमी हो गयी । अगर यह हानि न होती तो उनकी आमदनी में ३० रुपये की और वृद्धि हो जाती । अगर आप जो खेती के मालिक दस करोड़ हैं उनका ही हिसाब लगायें तो आप देखेंगे कि उनकी आय में प्रति व्यक्ति ७५ रुपये की कमी हो गयी। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारा मंत्रालय किसानो की भलाई का उस तरह से काम कर रहा है जिस तरह से कि शहद की मक्खी करती है । वह धीरे धीरे शहद इकट्ठा करती है और एक दिन कोई चुपचाप आ कर उसे निकाल ले जाता है । हमारे मंत्रालय की अवस्था भी देहात में रहने वाले उन किसानों की सी है जो कि साल भर मेहनत करने पर भी अपनी आर्थिक समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाते हैं । जिस तरह से कि सारे देश में हमारे किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था खराब है उसी तरह से मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय की भी आर्थिक अवस्था खराब है । दूसरे मंत्रालयों के मुकाबले में इस मंत्रालय को कम रुपया मिलता है ।

कुछ समय हुआ मैं अपने देश की किसान की आमदनी और दूसरे देशों की किसानों की आमदानी की तुलना कर रहा था । मैं ने देखा कि अगर हम अपने किसान को अमरीका के किसान के स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं तो हमको ३५पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेंगी। यहां आय प्रति व्यक्ति २५५ और अमरीका में ८७०० है और यदि हम अपने किसानों को इंगलेंड के किसानों के बराबर लाना चाहते हैं तो हमको २५ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी । और वह भी उस समय जब कि हमारी आमदानी बराबर १८ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ती चली जाये । लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है । होता यह है कि जब उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है तो उसी हिसाब से आमदानी में वृद्धि नहीं होती । जब तक उत्पादन थोड़ा रहता है तब तक ज्यादा वृद्धि होती है । एक तरफ हम यह देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम अपनी योजनाओं को देखते हैं । हमें दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमें यह आशा नहीं दिखायी देती कि हमारे किसानों की अवस्था उतनी अच्छी हो सकेगी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्यों के आधार पर, देश और विदेश के विशेषज्ञों के निरीक्षण के आधार पर तो हमारे किसान उन्नति कर रहे हैं । लेकिन यदि मैं कहूं एक किसान होने के नाते, देहात में रहने वाला होने के नाते, देहात के किसानों की अवस्था को देखने वाला होने के नाते, किसानों का पड़ोसी होने के नाते जो कि मेरे सामने आकर रोते हैं जिनके मुझे आंसू पोछने पडते है, और जिनकी लडकियां मेरे सामने आकर रोती है और कहती हैं कि हमारे बाप ने हमारा गहना गिरवी रख दिया था और कहा था कि फसल पर छुटा देंगे लेकिन अब वह उसे नहीं टा सकते, यदि मैं कहूं कि बैंक का मैनेजर और सरपंच होने के नाते जब कि किसान मेरे पास आ कर कहते हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं आप चाहे तो हमारी कुर्की करा लीजिये, किसानों की स्थिति के आधार पर तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि किसानों कि अवस्था खराब होती चली जा रही है । दूसरे देशों के किसानों के बारे में हम पढ़ते हैं कि वे अपने लिये लग्जरी (विलास) की चीजें खरीदते हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश के किसान के लिये दोनों

[श्री दिगंबर सिंह]

वक्त भरपेट भोजन ही एक बड़ी लग्जरी है जो कि उसको केवल फसल के दिनों में ही मिलती है। साल में काफी समय ऐसा होता है कि उनको भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता केवल फसल के दो माह ही भरपेट खाना देने वाले होते हैं। उनकी मुख्य लग्जरी खाना ही है। कपड़ा और मकान तो सुविधा अनुसार उनको मिल ही नहीं पाता। एक समय था जब उनको ये चीजें भी मिलती थी। यदि आप रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, सरकार की योजनाओं के आधार पर विदेशी विशेषज्ञो के आधार पर मानना चाहें तो मान सकते हैं कि किसानों की उन्नति हो रही है लेकिन यदि आप मुझ से एक किसान के नाते पूछें तो मैं कहूंगा कि किसानों की और देहात के मजदूरों की स्थिति अपेक्षाकृत खराब है। आज आप किसानों के घर में जा कर देखिये। पहले उनके यहां जितना कपड़ा आता था आज उतना नहीं आता। उनके लड़के पढ़ते थे, वे पढ़ाई छोड़ कर घर आ रहे है। पहले किसानों का जमघट बाजारों में जेवर खरीदने के लिये लगा रहता था, आज उसे बेचने के लिये वे वहां जाते हैं। वह तो उन्होंने कुछ लड़ाई के जमाने में बचा लिया है उसके कारण वे किसी तरह अपना कामं चला रहे हैं नहीं तो वे अपना काम भी न चला सकते। अगर उनके पास लड़ाई के समय का पैसा न होता तो उनकी इससे भी खराब हालत हो जाती। आज जो बात मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं वह एक पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर होने के नाते या नेता बन कर नहीं बल्कि एक किसान होने के नाते उनकी अवस्था आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। जो विशेषज्ञ किसानों का निरीक्षन करके राय देते हैं वह सही नहीं है क्योंकि किसानों की वास्तविक अवस्था का उनको परिचय नहीं है। जो लोग मिनिस्टरों (मंत्रीगण) के साथ व जिलाधीशों के साथ जीप में बैठ कर उनकी दशा का निरीक्षण करने के लिये जाते हैं उनको उनकी दशा का वास्तविक ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता। उसका कारण यह है कि किसान चाहे जितनी खराब अवस्थामें हों वह उसे हर किसी के सामने प्रकट नहीं करता, चाहे वह अपने घर में भूखा ही रहा हो पर बाहर वह मूंछ एंठता हुआ निकलता है। वह नहीं चाहता कि कोई समझे कि उसकी अवस्था खराब है। वह अपनी वास्तविक अवस्था को नारे आदि लगाकर दिखाना नहीं जानता। लेकिन हमारे वे नेता जिनका सम्पर्क जनता के साथ हैं, जैसे विनोबा जी, या श्री टंडनजी, कहते हैं कि किसानों की दशा अपेक्षाकृत खराब है। यदि आपको इसका विश्वास न हो तो मैं इस बात के लिये तैयार हूं कि आप मेरे साथ चलिये और देखिये कि जो मैं कह रहा हूं वह सत्य है या नहीं। यदि जो मैं कह रहा हूं वह सत्य न हो तो मैं पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरी से इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूं।

तो मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कई बार निवेदन किया है, कि कमेटी बनाइये, विशेषज्ञों की नहीं, एम० एससी० और बी० एससी० लोगों की नहीं, बाहर की विशेषज्ञों की नहीं, लेकिन उनकी जो कि किसान की वास्तविक अवस्था के जानकार हैं और वह कमेटी राय दे कि किस प्रकार किसानों की दशा में सुधार हो सकता है और उस राय पर अमल किया जाये। उसी समय मैं समझता हुं कि किसानों की अवस्था में सुधार हो सकता है। वास्तविक अवस्था के ज्ञान से पहले सुधार करना उचित नहीं।

हमारे यहां बेकारी की समस्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है। इस पर भी हमको गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। पहले अगर किसी किसान के घर में दस आदमी होते थे तो उसकी अवस्था अच्छी होने के कारण उन सबका गुज़ारा खेती से हो जाता था। लेकिन अब हालत यह है कि अगर किसी के यहां दस आदमी हैं तो ६ का तो गुज़ारा खेती से होता है बाकी चार को नौकरी आदि तलाश करनी पड़ती है। जब किसानों की अच्छी हालत थी तो गांवों के मजदूरों को किसानों के यहां उनके खेत पर व मकान की मरम्मत आदि का बहुत सा काम मिल जाता था। परन्तु अब जब किसान उन से कहता है कि मेरे पास पैसा नहीं है इसलिये मैं तुमको काम नहीं दे सकता वे मजदूर शहर की ओर भागते हैं। किसानों के जो लड़के पढ़ रहे थे वे पढ़ना छोड़ कर नौकरी की तलाश में फिरते हैं। इस प्रकार हमारे यहां बेकारी बढ़ रही है। जब किसानों की अवस्था अच्छी थी तो यह हालत नहीं थी। एक मात्र बेकारी दूर करने का तरीका किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था का सुधार है।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं जो कि विचारणीय है। आप देश की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में अधिकांश जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है। अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुयों के उत्पादन में बहुत कम जनता लगी हुई है। जब तक की खेती में काम करने वालों की संख्या को कम नहीं करेंगे तब तक रहन सहन का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता।

कितने बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि अमरीका में १२८ आदमी १,००० के लिये अन्न पैदा करके और बचा कर बाहर भेजें और हमारे ७०६ व्यक्ति १००० के लिये अनाज पूराभी पैदा न कर सके ।

5 P.M.

आज आप देखिये कि अमरीका में १००० प्रति आदमियों पर १२८ आदमी खेती का काम करते हैं और यूनाइटेड किंगडम में १००० प्रति आदमियों पर ५० आदमी खती का काम करते हैं जब कि हमारे देश में जो कि एक खेतिहर देश है यहां पर हर १००० व्यक्ति के पीछे ७०६ आदमी खेतीबाड़ी का काम करते हैं । अमरीका में १२८ आदमियों के काम करनें के बाद भी खेती का उनकी कुल आमदनी का ६ प्रतिशत है और अनाज अपने देश की आवश्यकता से अधिक पैदा करते हैं । और हमारे देश में इतने अधिक आदमियों के खेती पर काम करने के बाद भी देश की आमदनी का पचास प्रतिशत है । फिर भी पूरे देश को अनाज पैदा नहीं कर पाते । अब आप देखिये कि ५० प्रति शत आमदनी पर केवल आप ७०६ आदमियों को लगाये हुए हैं और बाक़ी ५० प्रतिशत आमदनी पर आपके २९४ आदमी लगे हुए हैं । इससे आप को ज़ाहीर हो जायेगा कि कितना बड़ा हिस्सा आमदनी का वह हमारा खा रहे है । मैं पहले भी इस चीज़ को कह चुका हूं और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, हमारी नैशनल इनकम (राष्ट्रीय आय) बढ़ रही है, हमारी आमदानी बढ़ रही है, बड़े बड़े कारखाने और उद्योग धंदे स्थापित हो रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं बड़े जोर से और चिल्ला कर इस बात की घोषणा करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के गरीबों, किसानों, मजदूरों की हालत और ज्यादा खराब हो रही है । उसका कारण यह है कि हम पूंजीपतियों से कुछ धन लिया और गरीबों से भी धन लिया, थोड़े से आदमियो को तनखाह के रूप में दे दिया गया। अब आप हिसाब लगा कर देखिये कि एक आदमी को १०० रुपया माहवार तनख्वाह देने के लिये कितने गरीबों से आपका पैसा लेना पड़ेगा ? किसानों के कई परिवारो की आमदनी उसमें लग जा ेगी । । पूंजीपतियों से भी धन लिया गया और उन बेचारे किसान मजदूरों से भी लिया गया है जिनकी कि स्थिति पहले से खराब हो गयी है, और वह जो बीच के तबके की नौकरी देने पर खर्च हुआ है किसान मजदूरों को नहीं मिला । यह जो आपका काम हो रहा है, इसके लिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर आप जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है तो अखबारों से नहीं, रिपोर्टों से नहीं, यहां की संसद भवन और ऊंचे महलों से नहीं और दिल्ली की सड़कों से नहीं बल्कि उस गरीब किसान के घर और उसके बीबी बच्चो की उन्नति करके विश्वास दिलाइये । जब वह देखेगा कि आपकी सहायता से वह अपने बाल बच्चों का भरण पोषण वख़ूबी कर सकता है और स्वंय उसकी तरक्की हो रही है तब वह विश्वास करेगा कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है, अन्यथा बड़े से बड़े नेता और स्वयं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरु ही क्यों न जा कर उस गरीब किसान से कहें कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है तो वह उस पर विश्वास नहीं करेगा जब उस का पेट भूखा और कपड़े फटे और मकान टूटा है ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : कितने महानुभावों ने यहां पर बोलते समय देहात की गरीबी और किसान की मज़दूरी की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है । इस बात की भी चर्चा की गई कि बहुत सारे आदमी ऐसे हैं कि जिनके पास ज़मीन नहीं है । सूद की दर ज्यादा है और ज्यादाबर किसानों के पास ज़मीन थोड़ी है ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है ।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : किसान फसल के मौके पर सस्ते दाम अपने अनाज बेचता है और जिस वक्त कि फसल बाजार में आ जाती है तो उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, यह सारी ठीक बातें हैं । अगर किसी भाई ने यह ख्याल किया हो कि मैं इन बातों में किसी की काट करने वाला हूं तो वे भूल में हैं । इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि किसान कारखाने में काम करने वाले मज़दूरों के मुक़ाबले सें कम पैसे पाता है और मुसीबत में है ।

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon all hon. Ministers to speak in English for the benefit of all hon. Members. Of course, hon. Members may put a question and answers may be given by them. But these are subjects where the policy is laid down by the Government and answers are given. I am anxious that everybody should be able to follow (*Interruption*).

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon-*cum*-Mavlikkara-Reserved Sch. Castes): **You are expressing a national sentiment.**

Shri Tandon (Allahabad Distt. West): He can give a summary later on in English.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Some of us do feel that we have no place here. If we cannot understand what is going on here.

Mr. Speaker: We must certainly welcome Hindi as the national language. But when Ministers make statements, they must be understood by all people present here.

Shri A. P. Jain: If that is your desire I will speak in English.

Mr. Speaker: I found from the faces of friends here, sitting on this side, that they were looking a little blank.

Shri Velayudhan : I also looked blank. (*Interruption*).

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Kanpur Distt. South *cum* Etawah Distt. East) : Even after that, you will look blank.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, a number of hon. Members have drawn the attention of the House towards the grinding poverty and the difficult conditions under which the peasant lives. I accept that the peasant is living under very difficult conditions. There are a large number of people in the country-side who have no land. Even a larger number has got uneconomic holdings. The peasant has to pay a high rate of interest. During the harvest he sells his crop at a cheaper rate. Subsequently, when the harvest is over, the prices rise up rapidly. The condition of the people in the country-side is, in fact, deplorable. If any hon. Member, who was expatiating all those things, thought that I was going to deny them, I think he was mistaken. Nonetheless, this grinding poverty of the peasant is not a phenomenon of today.

An hon. Member, I think it was Shri Digambar Singh, said that it was not so 3 or 4 years ago. He said that 4 years ago the peasant was prosperous, he had plenty of cloth, he had plenty of food and that all this misery and poverty has come during the last 4 years. Sir, with all respect I join issue with him. The poverty of the Indian peasant is proverbial, not extending over a decade or two, a century or two, but it is a thing which has existed over thousands of years. If any hon. Member thinks that we have got a panacea or a short remedy by which we can remove this poverty in 5 or 10 years, I may plainly tell him that he should not expect that from me or from the present Government.

There are certain conditions which have been existing for long. Those conditions have to be taken for granted. Whether we talk about them or not, they are there. The real point at issue is, are we trying to improve those conditions within the resources that are available to us? Are we following a right policy?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The contention is that it has not started improving.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, I object to this interruption. The hon. Member can ask me a question afterwards. He was speaking and, making Statements which I do not accept, but I did not interrupt him.

The correct way of judging things is to see whether we are trying to improve things. Are we going ahead in the right direction? I should like to show to this House that we have improved things. We are going to improve things. We have corrected things and we are going to correct more of them. I think I shall amply justify the position of this Ministry.

The hon. Member opposite—if I remember correctly, Shri Sarangadhar Das —said that the increase in production is due to natural factors. Natural factors are always there. Without the help of nature no agriculture is possible. But, we should not forget that during the last three consecutive years—I mean 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56—in spite of natural calamities like floods, cyclones and drought, we have been able to maintain the tempo of increased production. As compared to the year 1949-50, the index of producion in 1953-54 was 114. In 1954-55 it was 113:9—that is almost at the level which was attained in the previous year which was the peak year—and this year, according to the final estimates and the provisional estimates which have been made, the index of agricultural production would be more than 114 as compared to the base year of 1949-50. If this tempo of production had been maintained over the past three years, can we not say with confidence that in spite of the failure of rains in one or other part of the country, flood in one or other part of the country, droughts in one or other part of the country and storms in some parts of the country, we have maintained increased production

and we shall be able to maintain this increase in production? That is one aspect.

There is a lot of other evidence to support what I have said. In the year 1951, we imported 47·25 lakh tons of foodgrains; in 1952, it was 38·64 lakh tons; in 1953, it was 20·03 lakh tons; in 1954, we imported only 8·08 lakh tons and in 1955, we imported only 7 lakh tons of foodgrains. What does that indicate? Has not our dependence upon imports gone down? On the other hand, we have been exporting some foodgrains, a thing which we could do after long long years. We have exported some rice though not a large quantity. We have also exported some wheat products; and maize and we have exported substantial quantities of pulses. I would not tire this House by giving figures. But all this evidence goes to show that agricultural production in the country has gone up and has gone up permanently.

Is it not a fact that rationing, food control and other similar restrictions have been removed? Is that not an achievement? I am not going to say that the difficulty of every farmer is over. I am not going to say that the small and the medium farmer is free from difficulty. I know that there are a large number of people who go with a half-stomach. Unfortunately, in this country, there may be some who even do not get half the food that they need. That is a deplorable condition. I am as pained to see those things as any hon. Member. Nonetheless, it will not do good to anybody, neither to him, nor to me, nor to this House nor to the country to look at only the ugly features of life. We must assess the situation as a whole and see where we are going and what we are doing. I maintain that we have been able to increase production. After all, to whom has the benefit of this increased production gone? Maybe that that benefit might not have been evenly distributed among the big farmers, the medium farmers and the poor farmers. But the benefit has gone to the entire community of farmers.

Another point that has been raised by some hon. Members is about the price of agricultural produce. Last year, during the budget session, when we were debating in this House, many hon. Members expressed anxiety about the fall in the prices of agricultural produce. Suggestions were made that we ought to give support to the agricultural prices. We decided upon that policy. We gave support to the coarse grains; we gave support to wheat; we gave support to rice. And I make bold to say that our policy abundantly succeeded. An hon. Member here said that we have bought a precious little quantity of foodgrains under the price support scheme. I take it as a compliment, because the principal virtue of a successful price support scheme is to improve the morale of the market, to create psychological conditions under which it is not necessary for you to buy. And I consider it as one of the successes of this Ministry that we gave support to the price without investing large funds, and if in future I have to give price support, I will judge the success of my price support not from what large quantity I have to buy, but from the small quantity which I have to buy.

The House will remember that in the latter half of 1954 and the beginning of 1955 the prices of agricultural produce began to go down, and naturally everyone was anxious. I would like to give an idea of the extent of the fall in prices. The wholesale prices of cereals reached the lowest level in the month of May 1955 when the index stood at 311, as compared to 100 in 1939. Thereafter they began to rise, and in the month of March the index rose to 449, that is an increase of 44 per cent. Corresponding to this, the index for all commodities was 342 in the month of May, 1955 and it rose to 393 that is by 15 per cent. Now, what does that indicate? It is that the disparity between the prices of agricultural produce and of other goods was diminished.

That will also be borne out by another set of figures which I want to present to the House. If in the month of April, 1955 the index for cereals is put at 100 in February, 1956 it came to 136·9. For raw cotton the figure rose from 100 to 123·8. For raw jute, from 100 it came down to 97·4, that is there was a fall. For oilseeds it rose from 100 to 143. Compared to that, the index for iron and steel increased from 100 in April 1955 to 116·4 in February 1956;; for cotton manufactures from 100 it came down to 98; for cement from 100 it came down to 99·2; for kerosene from 100 it came down to 91·9; for ammonium sulphate it remained stationary. That will amply show that while the prices of the articles which.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not know whether cement is at all available to agriculturalist at stationary price.

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, I would come to that later.

As I was saying, while the prices of articles which the agriculturist normally consumes came down, except in the case of iron and steel, the price of foodgrains went up.

In this connection....

Shri Altekar: (North Satara): What about oil cakes?

Shri A. P. Jain: I won't be able to give the figure for oil cakes.

Some Hon. Members: Generally all things.

Mr. Speaker: Why should there be a running commentry?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is another section of people who are feeling alarmed at the rise in the prices of agricultural produce. I would like to compare certain index numbers for cereals, industrial goods, and the general index for certain relevant commodities. I shall take first June 1950, that is, the pre-Korean War period; then, April 1954, when the prices began to go down. Then, I will take up May, 1955, when the prices slacked down to the lowest and lastly, I will take up March, 1956, that is the present period.

	June, 1950	April, 1954	May, 1955	24th March, 1956
General index	396	403	342	393
Cereals	456	426	311	449
Pulses	409	381	216	389
Manufactured goods	348	381	375	374

It will be seen that the increase in wholesale prices since May, 1955 has spread to all things except manufactured goods. In the case of foodgrains and industrial raw material, the present prices are comparable with those prevailing in April 1954, indicating that the present rise has meant a reversal of the earlier decline. In the case of foodgrains and industrial raw material, the present prices are somewhat lower than the pre-Korean War level. They have come up to more or less the level prevailing in April, 1954. So, there should be no apprehension. This is just a recovery from the recession in agricultural prices that took place last year.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What you have reduced, the U. P. Government has increased by sales tax.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is only explaining what he has done.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What he has done, somebody else has undone, without consulting him.

Shri Kamath: He is helpless.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Is not it correct that wheat which was controlled at Rs. 14 a maund during the last harvest season, was being sold at Rs. 9 per maund, and rice which was controlled at Rs. 22 a maund went down to Rs. 8 per maund? I do not know how these figures are worked out. It makes a hell of a difference.

Shri A. P. Jain: Only the hon. Member has not been able to understand. That is what I am saying.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I do understand. I do not think anybody will be convinced by the jugglery of figures.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This will be endless. Let the hon. Minister go on.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is talk in the market, and particularly in the speculative market, that the inflationary trends are exerting their influence on prices. There is no doubt that between 28th October 1955 and 25th March, 1956 there has been a comparatively bigger rise in the currency. This is a busy season and normally there is a rise in the currency. The supply of currency has increased by Rs. 167 crores between 28th October, 1955 and 25th March, 1956. Scheduled bank credit has increased by Rs. 138 crores. During the corresponding period of the last busy season, i.e., 28th October, 1954 and 25th March, 1955, money supply increased by Rs. 131 crores and scheduled bank credit by Rs. 93 crores. There is no doubt that there is a bigger rise in the available currency, but the Reserve Bank is carefully watching the position,

And partly the effects of this increase in currency has been corrected by adjustment in the export and import policy. The Government of India propose to build up a store of foodgrains of about one million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice. We are taking speedy action to build up that reserve. Besides the Reserve Bank is carefully watching the accommodation which is being made available by the banks to traders, and if a situation arises when it is found that necessity for curtailing credit exists, that corrective action will be taken. I maintain that while it has been good for the agriculturist that the prices have gone up, nonetheless at the moment there is no apprehension of the prices being too high. Government are carefully watching the situation and corrective action will be taken when it becomes necessary.

I said that we are going to build a buffer stock of rice and wheat amounting to two million tons. We have very often been talking of self sufficiency. Let us understand what self-sufficiency in food means. Under given conditions we may be self-sufficient, but if more of currency is pumped into the market, the self-sufficiency may become non-self -sufficiency. India is a country where a large number of people spend the major portion of their income on foodstuffs. In the case of labour, a lower middle class family often food accounts for as much as 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. A little more of money means increased consumption of food, a little less of money means decreased consumption of food. Therefore, any analogy drawn either from U.S.A. or the European countries where food constitutes only a comparatively minor portion of the family budget, is inapplicable to India, and if more money is pumped into the market under the working of the Second Five Year Plan, what you call self-sufficiency today may convert itself into insufficiency. Therefore, in order to keep a steadiness in the prices of agricultural products, particularly foodgrains, we have decided to build a buffer stock, and we do not propose to build this buffer stock by buying from the internal market.

Shri Velayudhan : Then, why have you exported?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not now, long ago.

Shri Velayudhan : Long ago. Not ten years ago.

Shri A. P. Jain : I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain negotiations which we have been carrying on with some foreign countries. In the world today, there is the biggest stock of surplus products, particularly, in the United States of America, where it is bigger than at any other time. According to the latest bulletin of the Commonwealth Economic Committee on Foodgrains, the four wheat-exporting countries, namely USA, Canada, Australia and Argentina have a surplus stock of 59 million tons. This has increased by 4·2 million tons as compared to 1954 and by 1·9 million tons as compared to last year. The stock of maize in the USA which is one of the principal exporting countries, is also very big; it was 25·7 million tons, at the end of 1954-55 season.

It is a tragedy that while these stocks are accumulating in one part of the world, other parts of the world are living under conditions of malnutrition and wane and hunger. Last time, when we were in Rome, in the FAO, this question came up. And some discussions were held as to how these surpluses should be utilised for the economic development of the backward countries. Broadly speaking, it was agreed that the surpluses should be disposed of through efforts to increase consumption rather than measures to restrict supplies. They should be disposed of in an orderly manner so as to avoid any undue pressure resulting in the shortfall of prices, and without harmful intereference with the normal pattern of production in internal trade.

We are prepared to import wheat from America, but there have been two difficulties. The first is that we want the supply to be guaranteed over a number of years. The second is that the price at which we import the wheat should be comparable with the internal price. Some negotiations have been going on in that direction, and we hope to come to a decision with a view to build up our stocks of wheat.

We have also been negotiating, or rather I should say, not actually negotiating, but we are in a preliminary stage of negotiations with Burma that is our neighbouring country, a friendly country, with which we have got trade relations, for we export something to them, and they export rice to us, to come to a

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long-term arrangement—I mean an arrangement for three years or five years—to import rice for the purpose of building our stock, and to use that stock whenever the need arises on account of any calamity, or with a view to meeting the inflationary pressure. That, broadly speaking, is going to be our policy with regard to the stocks of foodgrains and the maintenance of the prices. In fact, during the last year we have gained very valuable experience. When floods occurred there was substantial damage to the coarse grain crop and prices began to rise to an alarming height. We released stocks of rice and wheat and we could maintain the prices at reasonable levels. That experience has given us confidence and we are hopeful that, with buffer stocks, we shall be able to maintain stable prices.

Mr. Speaker : What is the quantity that is expected to be stocked?

Shri A. P. Jain : Two million tons, reserve stocks.

I would like to take the House into confidence with regard to the negotiations that have been going on with regard to the International Wheat Agreement. The House will remember that we first became a party to this Agreement in 1949. At that time, there were, I believe, 46 countries which had joined the Agreement. That is old history and I do not want to go further into it. That Agreement was for 4 years. In 1953, we again renewed that Agreement for three years and it is going to be terminated shortly, I believe, in the month of July, 1956. Negotiations were started last year as to whether we should extend life of this Agreement and, if so, under what conditions. The points involved, so far as we—and, perhaps other countries are also concerned—are three, the term for which we should enter into the Agreement, that is the period of the Agreement, the quantity for which we should enter and the prices at which we should enter. So far as the term is concerned, I have already said that whatever arrangement we want to make for the import of foodgrains, we want to make it for a sufficiently long period and we have no objection to enter into that Agreement for a period of three years or so. So far as the quantity is concerned, that dependes upon the prices at which the exporting countries are prepared to supply us with wheat. Unfortunately, the attitude of the exporting countries has not been too helpful. Under the existing Agreement, the floor price is 155 cents per bushel and the ceiling price is 205 cents per bushel. If the price reaches the floor, the exporting countries have a right to compel us to buy the agreed quantity. If the price reaches the ceiling, we have a right to compel them to sell the contracted quantity at the ceiling price. We have a feeling—as also a number of other importing countries—that the prices are being maintained by the exporting countries at an artificially high level. And, most of the importing countries have been trying to negotiate a reasonable price—both floor and ceiling. The Conference is going to meet, I believe, on the 16th when the final decision would be taken. I am not very hopeful about the outcome of this Conference. Nonetheless, we would be prepared to enter into a contract for a fairly long period for a fairly good quantity, depending, of course, on the reasonableness of prices.

There is another aspect of it. Although the floor and the ceiling are fixed, yet, it has been found by experience that the exporting countries do not allow the prices to move freely between the floor and the ceiling. To my mind, that is not fair. No country has a right to manipulate the prices in between the ceiling and the floor. We would very much like and we should hope that the exporting countries should give up that manipulation so that within the floor and the ceiling, the prices may move freely.

Another point was raised by some of the hon. Members—a matter of great importance. The hon. Member, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, said that the medium and small peasant was not receiving the help which the Government was giving to the farmers. That, though not absolutely true, may be accepted as a generally correct state of things. We are trying to mend it. Hon. Members are aware that as a result of the decisions taken on the Rural Credit Survey Committee Report, it has been decided to set up more than 10,000 societies, known as large-sized co-operative societies. This programme will be fulfilled during the Second Five Year Plan, that is, by 1960, and will cover about or a little less than one-third of India. A large-sized co-operative

society means a society which covers from 5 to 10 villages. It will have a share capital of Rs. 20,000. Half of it will be normally subscribed by the Government and half of it is expected to be subscribed by the members. An Hon. Member here raised a point that in some cases the farmer, particularly the medium or the small farmer, has not got the wherewithal to subscribe to the share capital of the society. Therefore, keeping that in view, we have provided that where the farmer is unable to subscribe his share of the capital, the shortfall will be subscribed by Government and it will be recovered from the peasant in small instalments. We had that difficulty before us and we have provided for it. Every small farmer and every medium farmer will have the right to become a member of the co-operative society. If the society refuses to admit him to membership. . . .

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi) : Will it be multi-purpose.....

Shri A. P. Jain : I would like the hon. Member to ask me questions later on because it breaks the trend of my thoughts.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly note down what they want to ask.

Shri A. P. Jain : Every small and every medium farmer will have a right to compulsorily become a member of the society.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Will it be compulsory for him to become a member?

Shri A. P. Jain : He has a right to become a member of the society compulsorily. He can ask the society to enroll a member and if they do not allow him, he has the right to appeal to the Registrar and become a member of the society. No, that there is any compulsion on him to become a member. The co-operative society is expected to have a normal turn-over of Rs. 2,00,000 of business every year. Normally there will be about 500 members in a society. It should be in a position to meet the expenses and that is why we are organising these large-sized co-operative societies. During the initial years the society may not be able to meet the overhead expenses, and Government have decided to contribute 50 per cent. of the expenses of the societies during the first three years. These societies will be a sort of multi-purpose societies. They will on the one hand, supply fertilisers, seeds, implements, kerosene oil, etc., to the farmers. Up till now, not in all States but in a number of States, credit is advanced to the farmer on the security of land. The result is that a peasant who does not have proprietory rights in a land is unable to take benefit of the credit. In future, credit will be supplied on the security of the prospective crop. . . .

An Hon. Member : Standing crop.

Shri A. P. Jain : Not standing, but prospective. The credit will be given for productive purposes in the form of fertilisers, seeds, etc.—mostly in kind and something in cash.

An Hon. Member : What about interest?

Shri A. P. Jain : I will come to that.

In order to protect the co-operative society and to enable the peasant to have full return of his produce, these societies will have storehouses. It will be obligatory upon the peasant, who has taken credit, to sell his produce through the co-operative societies and for a short-while, until the produce is transported to the market, it will remain in the storehouse. It will also be used for storing fertilisers, seeds, etc., which the society wants to sell.

An Hon. Member : Will they cost Rs. 20,000?

Shri A. P. Jain : It is clear that the hon. Member has no patience. Each of these storehouses will be financed partly by the Government of India and partly by the State Governments. Government of India will advance 75 per cent. of the finances—62½ per cent. as loan and 12½ per cent. as grant. The State Governments will provide 25 per cent. of the finances—12½ per cent. as loan and 12½ per cent. as grant. Therefore, in constructing each of these storehouses there will be a grant of 25 per cent. and a loan of 75 per cent. which will be recovered in easy instalments.

The idea is not that the Government should remain perpetually a shareholder in these primary societies because the co-operators, I think rightly, are opposed to the presence of the officials or the representatives of the Government on

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the board of directors of the primary co-operative societies. We shall make every effort to retire our capital and withdraw our representative as soon as possible. Further, we have provided that the number of representatives appointed for the Government will, in no case, exceed one-third, no matter whatever be the capital. It may be 75 per cent. but the number of representatives on the board of directors will not exceed one-third and these directors will not interfere in the day-to-day functioning.

Mr. Speaker: May I interrupt? I do not know what more points the hon. Minister has. Therefore, I do not think it is possible to go into such elaborate details with respect to every item. Statements may be issued as to how the co-operative society is working.

Shri A. P. Jain: Can you give me ten more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly. The House would be too glad to sit but he need not go into such intricate details.

Shri A. P. Jain: I thought hon. Members were interested.

Mr. Speaker: They are interested. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Let him give his reply.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will give a rather rapid survey. The central co-operative banks will also be strengthened. Government will participate in the capital and that participation will be permanent subject to the two conditions—that is, the number of representatives appointed by the Government will not exceed one-third and they will not interfere with the day-to-day working of the central banks. There will be one apex bank in each of the States. The same rule about the participation by the Government will apply there. Now, that is one branch of the hierarchy.

One question was asked about the rate of interest. The Reserve Bank of India has undertaken to supply capital for short-term loans at the rate of 1·5 per cent.; that is a pretty low rate of interest and these primary co-operative societies will advance loans to the peasants at the rate of 6·25 per cent. These primary societies will be affiliated with a co-operative marketing society. They will sell their goods through the co-operative marketing society. There will be an apex marketing society.

There will be store and warehouses at three levels. At the lowest level that is the *mandi* level, it will be built by the co-operative societies with the finance advanced by the Government on the same basis as for the storehouses to the primary co-operative societies. The number of storehouses which the marketing societies are expected to build during the next five years may be about 1,500. Then there will be storehouses at the State level which will be built by the State warehousing corporations. They will number about 250. Thirdly, the Government of India will build 100 warehouses at places of all-India importance. They will be the big storehouses.

The only way, in which we can remove the seasonal disparities in the prices of agricultural produce is to provide an adequate net-work of warehouses. I hope that during the Second Five Year Plan we shall be able to cover 100 places through the warehouses built by the Central Warehousing Corporation, 250 places by the State Warehousing Corporations and about 1,500 places by the co-operative marketing societies. At the base the large-sized co-operative societies may build about 4,000 or 5,000 and the rest may hire storehouses temporarily, and there may be storehouses in some places even now. The banks will make advances on the goods stored in warehouses. Thus, the agriculturists will be able to get a part of the price of the commodities stored by them in the warehouses immediately after they do so. That, I think, will be very largely helpful in removing the seasonal disparities. That is my reply to Ch. Ranbir Singh.

There is one point more about the ceiling. I accept that our attempts at the land reforms have had rather unfortunate, regretable, repercussions in certain parts of the country. It is a fact that peasants and protected peasants have been ejected from their holdings in fairly large numbers in certain parts of the country, particularly in Hyderabad. When land reforms are in the offing, there is always a struggle between the landlords and those who want to do reforms, because the poor peasant is practically helpless. There has been a

struggle between us and the land-owners. We are trying to bring about land reforms and in the meanwhile the land-owners are trying to undo what we want to do.

We have a proposal under consideration that the so-called voluntary surrenders which have taken place during a certain period in the past may not be treated as voluntary surrenders and the people who have been evicted may be reinstated irrespective of the fact that the surrenders have taken place. We are very unhappy about it. But, hon. Members will remember that, not only in India but all over the world, when land reforms on any extensive scales have been enforced, people who are affected by them try almost all contrivances and manipulations to defeat those reforms.

So far as ceilings are concerned, I think we have been able to make some progress though not the progress that would perhaps satisfy every section of this House. A census of land holdings and cultivation has been conducted to make available the data relevant to the determination of the ceilings. We have received the results from 19 States.

Some hon. Members are rather opposed to this idea of ceiling. I am very particular about it, and I think we must impose a ceiling and we must impose a ceiling at a fairly low level. The National Sample Survey conducted a survey recently and it has been found that 75 per cent. of the peasants hold less than 5 acres of land and they hold only 16 per cent. of the total area. One per cent. of the bigger peasants hold 16 per cent. of the area. That is, they hold an area equivalent to what 75 per cent. of the peasants hold at the lowest level. Two per cent. of the peasants who have more than 30 acres of land hold 29 per cent. of the area. Sometimes it is said that you are not imposing a ceiling on incomes from industry and it is asked, "Why should you impose a ceiling on land alone?" That may be a good argument, but we must do desirable things, good things, wherever we can. I am all for imposing a ceiling on income too. But, if the Government decides to impose a ceiling on land without imposing a ceiling on income, I say, "By all means, impose a ceiling on land and that will be helpful, that will pave the way for imposing a ceiling on income".

Shri Kamath : The Cabinet is divided.

Shri A. P. Jain : The Cabinet is not divided.

Now, legislation for the imposition of ceilings on holdings has been adopted in nine States. In five States, ceiling is being imposed on the existing holdings, and in the other four States, it is on future acquisitions only. The five States in which ceiling has been imposed on the existing holdings are Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The four States in which ceiling on the future holdings has been imposed are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Delhi.

Now that we have collected the data, we hope to take a final decision about the imposition of ceilings shortly and we will advise the States to act upon it. I know that the question of land reforms is a very difficult question, and many other questions including even the success of our co-operatives, depend upon the success of land reforms.

Lastly, the hon. Member Shri Mohiuddin referred to productive co-operative societies in agriculture. Personally, I attach very great importance to them. That is a very complicated question. So far we have not been successful. About a thousand agricultural productive co-operative societies have been set up in the country and not many of them are a success. I think that as a result of the huge programme on co-operation, we shall be able to create a climate in the country which will generally infuse faith among the farmers in co-operation, and then productive co-operative societies in agriculture would be possible. We propose to send a delegation out to China to study the manner and the method in which they have organised the co-operative productive assistance programme in agriculture.

6 P.M.

Of course, conditions in China, politically, and economically, are different from ours. But we want to benefit from their experience, and we want to work out a pattern for ourselves whereby we can develop these co-operative societies. In fact, the future prospects and the prosperity of the small peasant and the medium peasant depend upon the success of these co-operative societies, and I can assure the House that I would try my utmost to make them a success.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was consulted by the U. P. Government at the time of imposition of Sales Tax on Foodgrains, as required by the Essential Supplies Act?—because, that is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister, if he pleases, may answer. I understand there is a Short Notice Question on the 12th on this matter.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : But this is a very good occasion for the Minister to inform us.

Mr. Speaker : Very well. I shall now put all the cut motions relating to these Demands to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 127, 128 and 129."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 43—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 44—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,02,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND NO. 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 128—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,18,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,72,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

6-03 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1956.

[*Monday, 9th April*, 1956]

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Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research was continued and the Demands for Grants were voted in full.

Discussion on demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was commenced and concluded. The demands were voted in full.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1956.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Home Affairs.

GIPN—1S—39Lok Sabha—16-1-57—840